Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 75. HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE No. 2421.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST WILCOX LEPER BILL

Orators Visit Kalihi Detention Camp and Tell Natives How It Will Affect Patients.

In the face of Home Rule opposition orators of the Republican party pursued their campaign last night in the Kalihi Detention camp. It was a rousing meeting, hundreds of Hawaiians crowding the hall and porches, and the applause was full and hearty. The majority of the speakers thrust at the Wilcox fallacies and if the eager faces of the auditors indicated their feelings, the meeting was a most successful one. It was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, with S. M. Kanakanui in the chair.

One of the most eloquent addresses was that of Senator Kanuha who held his audience as if spell-bound when he replied to a Home Ruler in the hall who referred to him as a snake. With voice trembling with emotion, and with forcible speech, the Senator poured out his proof that he was far from being a snake, and that he was instead an angel of mercy to the Hawaiians. So forcible was the Senator that the natives listened in rapt attention, and the noise which had been started when he arose soon subsided. He asked them whether it was as a snake that he went to Diamond Head, then to prison to sleep on a hard cot, and to eat unrelished food and drink only water. Was he a snake then when he did all for the Hawaiian race. He challenged any man to fling the epithet again at his face when these facts were before them. He told them to follow Prince Kuhio, to vote for him that he might benefit them by his presence at Washington.

Paul Isenberg was introduced as the "Kamehameha II" of the party and the "Milker of Waialae" as Wilcox had referred to him. He made a big hit and when in stentorian tones he called on all to follow the banner of Republicanism borne by Prince Kuhio and send him to Washington and help him to obtain benefits for the race, the cheering became intense. Isenberg said he was a good milker, but he could do other things as well, and among these was to work hard in the Legislature. He too, was a Hawaiian, and he looked forward to work for the interest of his people. Times were hard and times that were good would come with the election of good honest men to the Legislature, and those men were in the Republican party.

William Aylett made a forcible speech. His heart was still heavy from the failure of the last Legislature to accomplish anything for the territory, he said, and in the next election he trusted the Hawaiians would vote for the men who would help them.

All the speakers referred in scathing terms to Wilcox's leper bill and pointed out to the people what would result if the care of the lepers was taken away from the island government.

Lorrin Andrews made a ringing speech against the leper bill and roused the Hawaiians to a pitch of enthusiasm. Paul Isenberg at the conclusion of his speech had to sing. The natives wouldn't let him sit down until his voice had been heard and to an accompaniment of guitars and mandolins he sang "Ua Like no a Like," after making the Hawaiians promise that they would vote for him if he did sing.

DEMOCRATS NAME WILCOX AND SUPPORT HIS TICKET

Four Changes Only Are Made in the Entire List of Home Rule Candidates for the Legislature.

Democrats, to the number of 57 last evening, at Waverley Hall, turned over their organization to the Home Rulers, Chairman McCarthy rode over the minority without scruple, and Testa, in the role of boss, tried hard to complete the surrender by insisting upon the acceptance of the entire Home Rule ticket, with the change only of David Kawananakoa instead of Notley for the Senate. The ticket nominated was as follows:

For Delegate: Robert W. Wilcox.

For the Senate: David Kawananakoa, Edgar Caypless and J. P. Makainai.

For Representatives, Fourth District: C. J. McCarthy, J. D. Holt Jr., H. A. Juen, G. K. Wilder, Joseph Aea and Keona.

For Representatives, Fifth District: Frank Harvey, William Mossman, D. M. Kupihea, S. K. Oili, N. K. Kou and Damiano.

When the meeting was called to order the question, "What are we here for," came up, and on motion of Terrell it was decided to place a full Democratic ticket in the field. Creighton thought there should be no nomination for delegates, but that each man should vote for a candidate, so as to get at the uninfluenced opinion of the majority. This was not to the taste of the bosses, for a motion providing for the nominations by a committee of ten was passed and Chairman McCarthy read from a list prepared before the meeting the following: John Effinger, H. A. Juen, W. H. Johnson, Charles Creighton, F. Terrell, J. O. Carter Jr., Julius Asche, H. J. Mossman, C. L. Rhodes and G. K. Wilder. Before this an attempt was made to name Col. Cornwell for the delegate, but it failed. The committee reported back the list as nominated, with the exception of J. O. Carter for senator instead of Makainai, and a full list of Democrats for the fourth district, the fifth district being as passed. The committee stood 6 to 4 for Wilcox and 9 to 1 for the remainder of the Home Rulers.

Immediately the fight against Wilcox was begun. C. L. Rhodes moved to insert the name of Cornwell for Wilcox but he was beaten, and then on a ballot Wilcox received 46, Cornwell 10, and Prince Cupid 1. Cornwell moved and the nomination of Wilcox was made unanimous.

John Colburn tried to speak but McCarthy said he had not signed the roll, Colburn asking if this was a new list of Democrats and being assured that it was, whereupon he and John Wise signed. Wise asked if Wilcox had signed the roll, but was told to sit down, as the question was not before the meeting.

Dr. Noblett moved that the rest of the ticket be named by a standing vote and Camarinos bolted, saying that he had come to help name a Democratic ticket and not to surrender to the Home Rulers, he being followed out by Sullivan.

Testa moved the substitution of Makainai for Carter, and this was done after J. O. Carter Jr. had said his father withdrew in favor of the Home Ruler. The senators were then named.

J. F. Bowler withdrew from the representative ticket, and Testa took out the name of Camara. Testa then moved the naming of the entire Home Rule ticket, but after some talking H. A. Juen was substituted for L. K. Kentwell, and G. K. Wilder for Nauha. The fifth district ticket with Harvey instead of Ng Mon War was adopted.

The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of six, with himself, on Platform, and as well a committee on Finance. The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday evening.

QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS DEAD

SPA, Belgium, September 19.—The Queen of the Belgians died this evening.

Queen Marie Henriette was the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, and was born in August, 1836. She had been ill for a long time.

WILL NOT BE A CARDINAL

ROME, September 20.—The decree to make a practice which threatened to establish a fixed precedent of promoting Apostolic delegates at Washington to be Cardinals upon their recall is advanced by the Vatican as one of the reasons for the appointment of the most Rev. Diomede Falconi, former Apostolic delegate for the Dominion of Canada, to succeed Cardinal Martinelli as Papal delegate in the United States. It is pointed out that the selection of a prelate of higher position in the Church might have necessitated a continuance of the practice of the advancement to the Chapel, followed in the cases of Mgrs. Satolli and Martinelli. These were special proteges of Pope Leo, and it is not desired that their elevation be considered to establish a precedent.

To Grant Request

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 20.—In an audience yesterday the Sultan formally assured the Russian ambassador, Zinovieff, that the question of permitting four armed Russian torpedo boats to traverse the Dardanelles under Russian commercial flag would be settled to Russia's satisfaction.

CUP CHALLENGE

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for another series of races for the America cup will not go to New York on the steamer Etruria, sailing from Liverpool today, as announced, but will be cabled to New York.

FATHER LEONORE FOUESNEL PASSES AWAY AT THE CATHOLIC MISSION



THE LATE FATHER LEONORE.

LYING upon a cot in the humble room in which he has resided at the Catholic Mission for nearly two decades and surrounded by nearly all of the Catholic clergy of the Territory, Father Leonore Fouesnel, the patriarch of the priests in the Hawaiian Islands, passed away peacefully yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. For nearly twenty-four hours the aged and revered divine lay almost unconscious upon his cot before death overtook him, but it was a death without suffering, and in his ears to the very last sounded the prayers which for more than half a century he had said during his active ministry.

It was an affecting scene when Father Leonore passed from the midst of his fellow workers. It was known early in the day that he had not long to live for he had been stricken on Sunday with cerebral hemorrhage and the physicians noticed even then that the hand of death was outstretched to lead him to his eternal rest. Shortly after three yesterday Father Leonore lapsed into unconsciousness. In the cathedral Bishop Gulstan, the local clergy and the visiting priests from the other islands who are in Honolulu in attendance at the Annual Retreat, were praying while Father Leonore's life was slowly ebbing away. At his side knelt the faithful Brother Severinus, who has been a devoted attendant for years to the aged priest. Bishop Gulstan left the cathedral and came to see his old friend. Seeing that he was nearing death he knelt at his side and prayed for the repose of his soul. Other priests, finishing their devotions, came silently into the bare little room and dropped upon their knees. A candle was lighted and holy water was sprinkled about the dying priest's form. A last tremor and the Bishop looked up toward heaven. Heads were bowed low for all knew that Father Leonore was no longer in the land of the living.

On Sunday morning supported by four priests and attendants the Father entered the Cathedral for the last time and offered up his devotion to his Master. Almost fainting he was borne from the church and thence to his room and soon after the fatal hemorrhage came.

The funeral will take place this morning at ten o'clock the services to be conducted in the Cathedral. Bishop Robert Gulstan officiating. At 9:30 matins will be celebrated by the entire body of clergy, numbering some twenty priests, singing the office of the dead. The interment will be in the Catholic cemetery. The Bishop has issued a general invitation to the friends of the Mission and of Father Leonore, owing to the shortness of time necessary to issue invitations thereto.

Father Leonore Fouesnel was born August 13, 1823 in Allaire, Bresny, France. He was ordained priest in Paris in 1848 and arrived in the Hawaiian Islands with the Bishop of Alba in 1854, proceeding to Wailuku, Maui, which was his first station. He remained there from 1854 to 1883 when he came to Honolulu to take up his residence and service. He was appointed Provincial in 1891 continuing as such until some three years ago when he retired from active participation in the work of the Mission. Father Matthias succeeded to his office, since which time he has been the Honorary Provincial In 1884 he was sent to the United States where he secured the Sisters who have since been located at the Leper Settlement and at the Receiving Station in Kalihi. For this service he was decorated with the Order of the Star of Oceania by Princess Liliuokalani, acting as Regent in the absence of King Kalakaua.

Father Leonore was of an artistic turn of mind and it was due to him that the interior of the Cathedral was so beautifully decorated and gilded.

FRAMING LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL

Republican Commission Discusses the Plans for a Proper Measure.

The commission named by Chairman Holstein of the Republican Territorial Convention to draft a bill to provide for city and county government, met yesterday and had a long preliminary talk over plans for future movements. The committee considered its duties in the largest sense and devoted the afternoon to discussion of the scope which is to be given to the measure to be framed.

A number of copies of the bill as formed two years ago were on hand and these furnished the basis for the discussion. The commission decided that the work should be pressed to an early conclusion, as there are a number of plans from which to work now before it. After discussing the plans informally for some time an adjournment was taken to Wednesday, at which time the commission will organize and rush through its work.

The members of the commission are: W. O. Smith, A. G. M. Robertson, A. L. C. Atkinson, E. D. Tenney and George W. Smith.

Maui ans Not for Wilcox.

News from Maui shows that the feeling there is running strong in favor of Prince Kuhio. A letter received Sunday from Kihei says:

"The Republican party is very strong here on Maui for the coming election. The people here are not interested in Wilcox as in former times, and the hope is expressed that he will be badly beaten and that Prince Cupid will be elected by a large majority."

Verdict of Accidental Death.

The coroner's jury last night brought in a verdict to the effect that the sailor who lost his life in the harbor met his death through "accidental drowning."

Woods Looking for a Fight

F. J. Bryant, the Irish comedian, goes to Hilo today on the steamer Claudine as advance agent for "Billy" Woods, who expects to fight all comers in the Rainy City.

AUSTIN EVADES HEARING

He Takes Refuge In Technical Pleas.

Following a refusal of Auditor Austin to participate in the hearing of the charges preferred by Governor Dole, with a reiteration of the charge that the executive is acting beyond his powers in the matter of suspension, the matter will now probably be submitted to the courts. The question of salary which Austin claims must still be paid is the point upon which the courts will probably be asked to act. In executive conference yesterday following the expulsion of the newspaper men at the request of Attorney Ashford, the question of salary was brought up, Austin insisting that the suspension of himself by the governor was illegal, and that he therefore could not be deprived of his salary. The governor promised an answer upon the point which was sent during the afternoon. This was to the effect that the salary will not be paid during the time that Mr. Austin is under suspension, but if through the action of the Senate it should develop that the auditor had been illegally suspended, the entire salary will be paid to him. If upon the first of October, which is tomorrow, the acting auditor refuses to issue a salary warrant to Mr. Austin for the entire month of September, legal action may then probably be instituted, though Austin's attorneys refuse to give out any information of the next move on their part.

In the meantime Austin is denied admittance to the office, a uniformed officer standing guard day and night, though no further attempt has been made to effect an entrance on the part of the suspended auditor.

It was but a few minutes after the appointed time, ten o'clock yesterday morning, when Herbert C. Austin, accompanied by his attorneys, C. W. Ashford and A. G. M. Robertson, appeared before the governor in the Executive Chamber. Deputy Attorney General J. W. Cathcart and Assistant Attorney General E. A. Douthitt were present on behalf of the government, Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd being the only one in attendance besides the newspaper representatives and the stenographer.

"Are you ready to proceed?" asked Mr. Robertson, after all had been sitting quietly about the table for a few moments.

"Do you wish the government to put on its witnesses on behalf of the charges?" asked Governor Dole in reply.

"I think it proper to first read the answer."

The answer was read as follows the document then being handed over to Deputy Attorney General Cathcart:

Auditing Department, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, September 29, 1902.

Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sir:—Your two communications, of the 25th and the 26th instant, respectively, have been received by me and have my attention.

In the first of those, you allege certain charges against me, and conclude with the announcement that, because of those charges, you suspend me from my office as Auditor of this Territory, pending such reply as I shall see fit to make to said charges, or such further investigation as may be had therein.

In the second, and later, of said communications, you cite me to appear before you, at a place and hour therein named, to show cause why the suspension which you have undertaken to exercise, and which, as above, you have announced in the first of those communications, "should not be continued in force until my official conduct as Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii can be submitted to and acted upon by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii."

In response to said citation I have the honor to point out the following facts, viz:

1. My tenure of office, and the mode of my removal, is and are fixed by the Act of Congress creating the Territory of Hawaii; and by Section 80 of that Act, which deals with this matter, there is no authority vested in the Governor of this Territory to suspend the Auditor for any cause; neither is such authority expressed elsewhere in said Act, which, as I respectfully submit, supersedes all the provisions for suspension of that official, as expressed in the Audit Act of 1898, under which, apparently, you have assumed to act, in your attempted suspension of me, as announced in your communication of September 25th, above acknowledged.

2. If, by any chance, I have erred in my construction of the law, as set forth in the preceding paragraph, you are still bound by the terms of the Audit

(Continued on Page 8.)

FATHER WENDELIN RESIGNS

The Molokai Priest Steps Down and Out.

The Reverend Father Wendelin Moellers, whose controversy with the Board of Health created a sensation a few months ago, has severed his connection with the Leper Settlement after fifteen years' service.

Father Wendelin tendered his resignation to Bishop Gulstan in June but it has just been acted upon and the Catholic priest returned to Honolulu from Kalaupapa on Tuesday. Father Valentine stated last evening that a successor to Father Wendelin had already been appointed, but as no official announcement had been made as yet, he was not at liberty to give the desired information to the newspapers. Father Wendelin's successor is in the islands and will go to the settlement within a week. In the meantime the Catholic churches at Kalaupapa and Kalawao will be under the supervision of the priest still remaining with the lepers. Father Wendelin will also remain in the islands and his assignment of work will be made at a meeting of all the Catholic priests in the Territory to be held next week.

The reasons for Father Wendelin's determination to leave the settlement are found in the conditions imposed upon the priest by the Board of Health after it had been decided to allow him to remain and continue his work. Following an investigation of charges made against Supt. Reynolds and Dr. Oliver resulting in the removal of both these employes, a request was made to Bishop Ropert for the recall of Father Wendelin. No charges were made but it was set out that his recall was necessary "in the interests of harmony." Bishop Gulstan refused to accede to the request of the Board but after an interchange of considerable correspondence, the right of the Board to the absolute control of the settlement was acknowledged, following which it was agreed that Father Wendelin should be permitted to remain, on condition that he attend only to his ministerial duties, and refrain entirely from mixing in with the political affairs of the lepers. This condition proved irksome to the Reverend Father who believed that it was an obstacle to the faithful discharge of his work and resulted in his request to the Bishop that he be allowed to resign and give up the post which has been faithfully administered by him for fifteen years. In view of the complications arising the request has been granted.

FEELING IS HIGH.

In spite of the claims made by Wilcox of his friendship for the lepers, the Territory wards do not seem to appreciate him. Later news from Kalaupapa is to the effect that the lepers are in indignant revolt and threaten all manner of violence if Wilcox appears there. Supt. McVeigh it is reported is having a hard time controlling the lepers because of the assertions made before the Senate Commission by Wilcox and others.

The further segregation of sexes is what the lepers most violently oppose, and they claim that they are not criminals and should not be treated as such.

ALASKA'S RUSSIAN BOUNDARY LINE

TACOMA (Wash.), September 17.—Lieutenant Emmons of the Navy is at Sitka interviewing old Russians and others regarding the reports of existing monuments marking the Russian boundary of Alaska. He declines to talk, but the oldest Russian residents have told freely what they know on the subject.

Colonel George Kostrometinoff, a representative at Sitka of the Greek church and Russian government, says that records in the possession of Father Antollo, a Greek church priest at Minneapolis, should throw light on the subject.

Platon Laranoff, aged 73, has a distinct memory of the monuments. He says an expedition was sent out from Sitka to make boundary surveys fifty-three years ago during the term of Adolph Carlitch as Russian Governor. Laranoff's brother was a pilot to the expedition, which sailed to Chilkat and struck into the interior.

Winter set in and nothing was heard of the party, whereupon the authorities organized a rescuing party. After terrible privations, the rescuers found the remnants of the expedition, which had erected several monuments along the summit of the Chilkat mountains, where a part of them have been found by Lieutenant Emmons. The survivors of both expeditions returned to Sitka. Laranoff thinks subsequent expeditions were sent out.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Father Anatoly, of the Greek Catholic church of this city, has admitted that he is in possession of ecclesiastical documents tending to confirm the American claims to the rich gold bearing territory in the Far Northwest which has been in dispute between the United States and Great Britain for years. These papers consist chiefly of reprints and surveys authorized by Russia when Alaska was in the Czar's domain. Father Anatoly was sent to Alaska by the Greek church in 1897, and he remained there four years. He made a special study of the country, its resources and its history and it was on account of his position in the church that he was enabled to secure documents that promise to materially aid the American government in proving its Alaskan claims.

Among the papers in the possession of Father Anatoly is a copy of the Alaskan treaty in the English and Russian languages. Accompanying this treaty is an Alaskan priest's narrative showing that in 1915 the Russian trading company had a dispute with the Hudson Bay Company of Canada and destroyed some of the latter's property. The Russian concern then conceded a strip of territory about ten miles wide, located in 54 degrees 40 minutes longitude near the mouth of the Stikine river for a term of years. The Hudson Bay Company was to collect rents for this period in this territory and have exclusive domain. But the tract was never given back, and Father Anatoly says it is now usurped by British authorities.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH SEAS

SUVA, Fiji, Sept. 10.—Among the passengers who passed through Suva by the Miowera, was Madame Melba, the world renowned Australian singer who is visiting her native land under engagement to sing. On Wednesday evening Madame Melba dined at Government House, and, during her stay in Suva, she was the guest of Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Gemmel-Smith at McDonald's Hotel. Mrs. Smith was a school friend of Melba's, and both ladies were greatly pleased to meet once more after a lapse of many years. The famous singer has a relation in the old capital in the person of our well respected friend and citizen, Captain D. Robbie, who was unable to come to Suva to pay his respects to his niece, of whom he is, of course, very proud.

Two very severe shocks of earthquake were experienced at Ba at 11:15 this morning. A slighter shock was felt a few minutes later; the two first shocks were the severest your correspondent has ever experienced; they appeared to be travelling from a little east of north to west of south. Although this is open to argument as other residents assert that they were travelling in a northerly direction, many people left their houses expecting them to collapse. News of the eruptions which have no doubt taken place and of which these earthquakes were the result, will be anxiously waited for.

The last has not been heard (says the Argus) of the stout little yacht the Tilikum, which while on a voyage round the world was wrecked in the process of being lifted on to a trolley at the Exhibition in Melbourne. The craft lately obtained notoriety other than that of successfully combatting the long stretch of ocean between Australia and British Columbia. Captain J. C. Voss and two others were awarded £200 damages and costs by Judge Chomley in the County Court for injuries the vessel sustained while being removed from the Exhibition building in April. The defendants, Messrs. Thomas Warr and Co., carriers, are now appealing to the Full Court against the verdict, and have lodged the amount of the damages and costs. The grounds of the appeal are numerous, among them being those of the wrongful admission of evidence, that the verdict was against the evidence and the weight of evidence, and misdirections by the judge on several points.

A NEW BOXER UPRISING FEARED

WASHINGTON, September 18.—There is grave fear in official circles in Washington that China is once more on the verge of a serious uprising. It may even exceed in proportions that of 1900. China has taken steps to put down the disturbance but whether they are adequate remains to be seen. This information was contained in mail advices received at the State Department today from Minister Conger. These letters were all dated last month.

The troubles appear to arise principally from extortionate taxation, combined with resentment against the presence of missionaries, thus justifying the judgment of the Department of State, which pointed out to the powers that the demand for excessive indemnities would result in serious internal troubles in China.

PEKING, Sept. 18.—The Boxer attack on Chengtufu, the capital of Szechuen province, in which 50,000 Boxers made ineffectual attempts to take the city, began September 15. When the rebels endeavored to enter the city a conflict ensued. The attackers were driven back and the gates of the city were closed and guarded by troops. Soldiers quelled the disorded within the city. Fourteen Boxer leaders and several other rebels were executed. A new Viceroy and new military officials are now on their way to Chengtufu to assume charge there.

A Murderer Arrested.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—It is reported that Tullio Murri, the well-known Socialist and lawyer of Bologna, Italy, who is accused of the murder of Count Bon Martini, recently found assassinated in his house in Bologna, has been arrested at the frontier town of Ala, Austrian-Tyrol.

The motive of the murder of Count Bon Martini was at first attributed to robbery. On September 12th, however, Prof. Murri, a university professor, one of the best known physicians in Italy, and Count Bon Martini's father-in-law, denounced his own son, Tullio, as the murderer. The accused man, the dispatch added, admitted having murdered his brother-in-law, and said the crime was committed after a brawl provoked by a family quarrel. Other reports had it that a love affair was at the bottom of the crime. Count Bon Martini lived apart from his wife.

Charles Andrews Dead.

HILO, September 26.—Charles Andrews, for many years bartender in the Criterion and for the past two years in the Hilo saloon, died of general break down at 6:30 a. m. today. He was a brother of Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mrs. J. H. Fisher and Mrs. L. C. Ables. He leaves a wife and several children.

CORPORATION HOLDINGS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

W. O. Smith Explains Need for Large Tracts on Which Expensive Plants Are Erected.

Among the valuable statistics prepared and submitted to the Senatorial Commission by W. O. Smith were the figures relating to the lands now held by corporations and the acquisition of them. The members of the commission also showed considerable interest in the matter of the output of the various plantations, and the table which is given in the subjoined papers shows figures which will supply the information. The two papers follow:

ACQUISITION OF LAND BY CORPORATIONS.

To the Honorable Senate Committee.

Gentlemen:

In addition to statements already made by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, we desire to call attention to the clause in Section 55 of the Organic Act which provides:

"That no corporation domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of one thousand acres; and all real estate acquired or held by such corporation or association contrary hereto shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States, but existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired."

This provision apparently was intended to prevent the stifling of competition and controlling of prices by corporations, and to encourage the cultivation of small tracts of land by individuals.

Every right thinking man desires that which will promote the best interests of the community in which he lives, and if the strict enforcement of this provision would promote the development of the resources of these Islands, and tend to create a class of small farmers, and induce the immigration of those who would acquire holdings and establish homes, there would be no question as to the wisdom of the law.

But, under the conditions existing here, we submit that the provision will not only fail in its object, but is a serious obstacle in the way of the development of these Islands.

The paper upon the labor problem, heretofore presented, sets forth the facts as to the sugar industry being the great and chief industry of the Islands, and mentions the large capital required to establish a sugar plantation. With the low prices of sugar in the world's markets, resulting from the greatly increased production of both cane and beet sugar, in the sugar producing countries, the margin of profits in becoming very small; and under the conditions existing here it can be produced at a profit only when cultivated and manufactured on a large scale.

More than two-thirds of the cane grown in these Islands is produced by artificial irrigation. Water for irrigation, in quantities sufficient to justify engaging in cane culture, can only be obtained from surface streams or by pumping from subterranean sources.

These Islands are of volcanic formation, rising abruptly from the sea to high elevations; and the rains fall mainly upon the northerly and easterly side of each Island from clouds brought in by the prevailing northeast trade winds.

Owing to the nature of the formation, and of the rains, the exposed portions have been worn into deep gorges with high ridges between them. In many instances these gorges are from hundreds to thousands of feet in depth, with precipitous sides, and follow each other in close succession with but small areas of land between suitable for cultivation.

For the most part the arable land is far removed from the source of the water supply, and to convey the water from the gorges in the rainy belt to the arid sections, ditches of many miles in length are required, as also pipe lines to cross the intervening valleys. Dams, reservoirs and flumes are also needed in many instances.

In obtaining water by pumping from below the surface powerful machinery and pipe lines of large capacity are required.

To procure an adequate supply of water the expense involved, in the first instance, ranges from $100,000 to $300,000 and in maintaining these irrigation ditches and pipe lines and pumping plants, heavy expense is incurred.

The machinery, buildings and appliances necessary to manufacture sugar on a scale to justify the undertaking, costs also from $100,000 to $500,000 and upwards.

These conditions prevent the engaging in sugar culture by any excepting those with large capital, unless the small capital of many persons is associated. This association is generally accomplished by means of incorporated joint-stock companies.

Most of the sugar companies of these Islands are incorporated, and the shares of stock are held by persons in every walk in life. A single corporation will have hundreds of stockholders. If profits are made it does not result to the benefit of merely a few large capitalists, but is shared by a large number of persons, many of whom are of small means.

While the yield of sugar per acre is occasionally large, from eighteen to twenty-four months elapses from the time the land is broken for planting until the harvesting is concluded. Planting is generally done in the summer months, and the grinding is begun about November of the following year and finished about the following June. Thus the crops overlap. Moreover fields cannot be continuously cropped, but must be allowed to lie fallow from time to time. Thus generally about three times the area of land is needed to maintain continuous yields, than is required to produce a single crop.

One thousand acres of land will permit of the continuous annual planting of about three hundred acres, which is not sufficient to justify the venture.

It must be borne in mind that in most instances the land suitable for sugar culture does not interfere with the lands suitable for the growing of rice, coffee and other products. There are sufficient areas of land available for these minor industries for all demands which are likely to arise for them.

The one-thousand acre restriction does not apply to the mainland, and under the conditions which exist here, it not only fails to accomplish the object sought, but is a serious obstacle in the development of the country.

If the provision cannot be repealed it should be modified in some reasonable way. To make the restriction apply only to the acquisition of public lands would be less objectionable.

We earnestly recommend the subject to your consideration.

A table is hereto appended giving the number of stockholders of each of the sugar corporations.

Respectfully submitted,

Honolulu, T. H., September —, 1902.

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF PRODUCTION OF SUGAR PER TON ON VARIOUS PLANTATIONS.

Oahu Sugar Co.	$47.00
Ewa Plantation	36.62
Kahuku Plantation	45.00
Halku Sugar Co.	57.00
Paia Plantation	44.00
Ookala Plantation	38.47
Onomea Sugar Co.	54.98
Honokaa Sugar Co.	52.50
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	44.11
Kohala Sugar Co.	64.00
Hutchinson Plantation	45.00
Kilauea Sugar Co.	64.00
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	49.00

The foregoing statements are derived from the operating expenses and the tonnage of the various plantations for 1901. It must of course be borne in mind that these figures do not include the moneys expended for permanent improvements. Furthermore, this statement is of the cost of production at the mill and does not take into consideration the cost of marketing the sugars. The cost of marketing depends a great deal upon the situation of the plantation. On the Island of Hawaii this cost averages from $12.50 to $15 per ton.

Honolulu, T. H., September 24, 1902.

NATIVE VIEW OF LEPER ISSUE

The Sentinel, a new Hawaiian paper, printed partly in the vernacular has the following in its current issue:

The Sentinel joins in the protest against the effort made by our Delegate to have the control of the Leper Settlement placed under the Federal government.

Of course we understand that the Delegate has an old score to wipe out against the present Board of Health in the abrupt and, we believe unwarranted, dismissal of his brother two years ago from the position of secretary of the Board.

We sympathize with his feelings in the matter but beg to remind him that the welfare and comfort of a considerable number of our people are too precious to be put in jeopardy to satisfy his very proper feelings of resentment against a number of individuals.

When once the control of the settlement has passed into Federal hands we will then have absolutely no right to have a say as to what should or should not be done at the settlement. We have some voice in the matter now, as we elect the Legislature who make and unmake the laws governing the Board of Health and who vote the money or sinews of war.

The Legislature is privileged to visit the settlement and make an exhaustive examination of the way affairs are or have been conducted there. They can and should introduce and carry through measures looking to curtailment of the powers of the Board of Health to delegate to favorite employees the right to be harsh, unjust or neglectful of their duties.

Laws should be made placing the President of the Board under the responsibility of dismissal for any harsh or unjust treatment of lepers by his employees or appointees.

Then what guarantee have we that the Federal officials will have due regard to the fact that with Hawaiians, poi is the staff of life, especially to sick ones, and that a long deprivation from this staple article of food to them means great discomfort and positive suffering.

To obtain an adequate and regular supply of this very necessary article has always been a problem with successive Boards of Health. When the Board composed of men presumably familiar with conditions here and sources of supply find it hard to wrestle with the poi question for the Settlement are we to believe that the Federal officials appointed by a power thousands of miles away and supposedly not knowing or caring overmuch whether the leper gets a regular ration of poi or not.

Such officials would be most apt, we believe, to think that a ration of pork and beans or the regular army rations would answer on the theory that what was good enough for the American soldier was plenty good enough for the kanaka leper.

A steady diet of pork and beans or the usual army rations would kill off all the kanaka lepers within three months.

There may be some heartless ones who will say that that is the best thing that could happen to a leper, but life is sweet under most circumstances and a leper may cling to a longer life as much as any of us and it is his God given privilege that no human being or beings have any right to curtail for him.

His War Relic

Not an Enviable One Was That of This Young Veteran of the Spanish-American War.

Charles J. Draper, of South Shaftsbury, Vt., who served in Company D, Fourth Pennsylvania regiment during the Spanish-American war, brought home with him a relic which caused him a great deal of misery. He tried to rid himself of it but was unable to do so until a friend came to his aid with what proved to be a valuable suggestion. Mr. Draper tells of it as follows:

"During the encampment in Georgia I became very ill, probably from impure water, poor food and the climate. After eating even the lightest food I would bloat to a great extent. My bowels were in a very serious condition and my heart was so weak that a few minutes' walk would exhaust me. I could only just drag myself around and sometimes I would have to stay in bed for a few days. I was treated in Georgia and in Porto Rico by our company surgeon and later by the doctor at home. They both told me it would be months before I could expect to see any improvement.

"I had been in this state of misery for about four months when a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He had been benefited by them and thought they might help me. I began taking them and felt relieved in three days. I took them for two months and they made me well and strong. I keep the pills by me all the time though I have had no need of medicine for a long while."

Stomach trouble and nervous debility always yield readily to the potent influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills are a positive specific for all diseases arising from poor blood or weakened nerves. They cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

No Hatless Women in Church.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Rev. Charles R. Carley, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church of Yonkers, said to be one of the wealthiest between New York and Albany, in a sermon has denounced women who go hatless to church. He declared the practice to be a violation of the church rules and quoted the Apostle St. Paul to the effect that women must come to worship covered. The rector declared that hatless women will, in the future, be refused admission to his church.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me. —W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Furniture

Just received a new line of LADIES' DESKS in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, GOLDEN OAK, and WEATHER OAK; LADIES' DRESSING TABLES in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE and GOLDEN OAK. These are in new designs and the latest patterns.

Window Shades

A full assortment of all sizes kept in stock. We also make a specialty of making large size shades to order.

Portieres, Rugs, Linoleum and Matting

Ping Pong Tables made to order

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

Phone Main 11.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

Bark "NUUANU"

Sailing from

NEW YORK to HONOLULU

About Dec. 15.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.

27 Kilby St., Boston.

OR C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.

Bottled

Primo Lager

We want your order for a case of Primo It will give you health and strength. Telephone to the Brewery, Main 341.

00 Represent Cyphers

800 represent about the number of strong healthy chicks you will get out of every thousand eggs you put in a

Cyphers Incubator

Self-regulating: you fill the lamp and the incubator runs itself, day and night. Don't buy an incubator till you have investigated Cyphers.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

WORK OF CABLE SHIP

Silverton to Make a Sure Job of It.

With the San Francisco-Honolulu cable now on a ship and on the way to San Francisco to start laying the line to Hawaii, many people breathe a deep sigh of relief and hope that no accident will now mar the work. The steamship Silverton has three thousand miles of cable coiled in water tight tanks. The manner in which a cable is stretched across the ocean bed is very interesting.

The strand which is to connect Honolulu with the mainland is to be about two and a half inches in thickness at the shore ends, but the greater portion of that to be laid on the bed of the ocean will only be an inch in diameter. The cable has to be heavy and very strong near the land owing to the risks that are run in having the cable torn apart by anchors of passing vessels in shallow water. The cable is of English manufacture, but some portions of it were first made in New York.

Thirty years ago cable laying was risky work. There were more failures than successes and millions of dollars were wasted in early attempts at securing communication under the sea by them. But today experience has taught us so much that the work of putting down a cable has become comparatively simple and sure, and it is expected that there will be no hitch in putting down the long wire strand between Honolulu and San Francisco. A cable ship cannot steam along and let its cable pay out to suit itself. The course over which it is laid must first be carefully surveyed. Then the cable steamer must be provided with many appliances for dropping the cable into the sea in a careful manner. The cable must be paid out carefully. There is special machinery for measuring and controlling the speed at which it leaves the vessel. The Silverton has an intricate system of wheels and rollers for doing this work. Powerful breaks attached to these regulate the speed. The difference between the speed of the ship and the rate of paying out the cable shows the contractors the amount of slack they have in the water, and they work accordingly.

The bed of the ocean is not a smooth surface. Hills, valleys, gorges and deep ravines are encountered just the same as on land. Where a long span of cable is supported by two hills there is liable to be pilikia. This has to be avoided. On approaching Hawaii where the land rises abruptly from great sea depths much care will have to be exercised by the cable layers to prevent trouble. Owing to these high "cliffs," a cable hanging over them might break by its own weight.

The Pacific cable has been constructed much differently than the earlier Atlantic cables. There is two and one-half times as much copper in the strand as was used in the Atlantic cables and this makes the efficiency of the cable much greater and increases its permanency.

This cable was not manufactured in the United States because we have no plant capable of doing the work. The works where it was manufactured in England are large ones. The cable was carefully tested there in a score of ways, both during and after its manufacture.

Should a break occur after the Pacific cable has been finished it will not be a very hard matter to find the two ends of it and repair it for its exact location will be recorded. Accurate observations of its latitude and longitude are to be made as it is laid.

In the Atlantic the cable companies have learned from experience that breaks occur on an average once or twice a year, and for this reason every care must be exercised in keeping track of the location of the cable on the ocean's bottom in order that the break may be found quickly and repaired.

It will take the cable ship a couple of days after being sighted to complete the laying of the cable into Honolulu and because of this Honolulu people will have an excellent opportunity to see how the work is done.

PRINCE KUHIO SOLID IN KAU

Letters were received yesterday by Hawaiians from the island of Hawaii on the steamer Mauna Loa, in which the tour of Prince Kuhio, the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, was characterized as one of triumph through the district of Kau. Wherever the Prince appeared and spoke to the natives there was a big turnout and his utterances were applauded and endorsed.

Three distinct features of the natives' aloha for Prince Kuhio were apparent in the letters: 1, his being a Prince of the realm; 2, the straightforwardness of his speeches; 3, advising the people to vote for good candidates and vote for the delegate nominee on the Republican ticket because the Republican party controls the administration of affairs throughout the United States.

Baltimore Gets It.

DES MOINES, Iowa, September 19.—After an ea.. ng contest Baltimore today secured the next Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, winning from Hot Springs, Ark., by a vote of 95 to 93.

HAWAII IS WAKING UP

Prince Kuhio Has Extra Large Crowds Present.

Republicanism is having a day on the big island and from every side are heard the cheers which are greeting Prince Kuhio Kalanianaole, the candidate of the party, who is now on the Kau or Kona side of the island, looking about for Home Rulers to convert.

Every report says that there has been a large attendance wherever the Prince has spoken, and that his followers are gaining ground every day. One letter which was received in the Claudine's mail Saturday, says of the tour:

"Upon the Prince's arrival at Hilo a week ago, we held a big meeting which was attended by all the local candidates for the legislature and despite the sitting of the Senatorial Committee the same night, it proved a great success. The Prince and Archie Mahaulu went to Mahukona, where we met Kalauokalani and his party who endeavored to hold rival meetings, but the natives refused to listen to their "nonsense" as they said. Holstein was there and after the close of our meeting the gathering gave three cheers for the Prince and were eager to shake his hand.

"Next day we left for Waimea where J. D. Paris met us, continuing with the party throughout the trip. At the Waimea meeting, everybody present except perhaps two or three pledged themselves by a rising vote in favor of the Prince and the Republican ticket. It was a great demonstration and pleased the Prince, who is hopeful of success in this district. We found a Home Rule meeting in progress at Kukuihaele which broke up on our arrival and the Prince took possession, making a strong impression. Everywhere along the line of the route of the Prince we were met with an enthusiastic crowd, anxious to know why the Prince had turned from Home Rule to Republicanism. It appears the Home Rulers have tried to make the people believe the Queen is unfriendly to him, but he disabused their minds on that score.

"All along the road, wherever a handful of natives were gathered, our party would stop to let the Prince speak to the crowd. We had in our party three local candidates and Cupid, who, of course, was the center of attraction and met with ovations everywhere. At Laupahoehoe the schoolhouse was packed and at the close of Kuhio's remarks, again the expression of the people was given by a rising vote.

"From the enthusiastic demonstrations and reception given to the Prince, the prospects for a successful election look bright and we are all much encouraged."

YANKEE POACHERS THREATENED

LONDON, September 18.—In a dispatch from Odessa, the correspondent of the Standard says the Russian Minister of Agriculture and State Domain, M. Yermiloff, has announced that he has now taken effective measures for the suppression of the systematic poaching operations of Americans and Japanese among the seal and other sea animals on the northeastern coast of Siberia.

Although anxious to comply with the reiterated representations of Russia, the Washington and Tokio governments have failed to put an end to this illicit fishing in Russian waters. M. Yermiloff, continues the correspondent, now gives formal notice that American and Japanese poachers captured within the limits of Russia's maritime jurisdiction on the Siberian coast will be liable to three months' imprisonment and their ships and cargoes to confiscation. This order will be enforced by three fast gunboats. No discrimination will be made. The commanders and crews of poaching vessels will be subjected to the same punishment. In case of refusal to surrender or attempt to escape the commanders of the Russian gunboats are empowered to fire upon and sink the sea pirates.

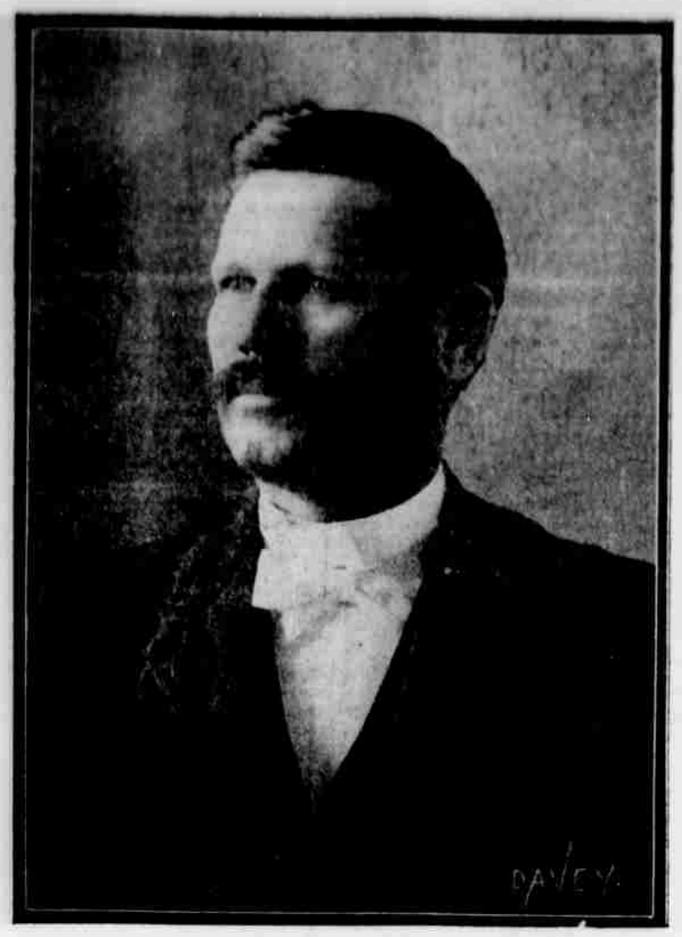
Devery Wins

NEW YORK, September 16.—Republican and Democratic primaries were held in the various Assembly districts in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx today. There was keen interest in the contest in the Ninth Assembly district, where William S. Devery, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Police, had for weeks conducted a picturesque campaign as a candidate for the Tammany leadership as against Frank S. Goodwin, Tammany leader, and John C. Sheehan, leader of the Greater New York Democracy. At 11 o'clock o'clock tonight Louis Munzinger conceded the nomination of Devery. An unofficial table shows that the vote cast in the Ninth district (with one district approximated) is: Devery 1684, Goodwin 729, Sheehan 1318.

Fortifying Jamaica.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), September 16.—The construction of a new battery at the eastern extremity of Kingston harbor has been begun. It is to have an armament of six-inch quick-firing guns, and is intended for defense of the eastern channel. This new battery forms a part of the general scheme for strengthening the British naval station at Port Royal in anticipation of the opening of the Panama canal. Another battery is to be constructed on Palisados sand spit.

REMAINS OF F. W. M'CHESNEY LAID AT REST IN NUUANU



THE LATE F. W. M'CHESNEY.

The funeral of the late F. W. McChesney was held yesterday afternoon from the residence on Wilder Avenue. A large concourse of friends and relatives attended the services and the appreciation in which the deceased was held by the community was evidenced not only by the large attendance of mourners but by the magnificent offerings of flowers. The interment was made at Nuuanu cemetery. Rev. J. P. Erdman had charge of the services.

The body of the deceased was brought to Honolulu yesterday morning by the Mauna Loa there being also particulars of his death. It seems that Mr. McChesney had been riding on a plantation train and was standing on the outside of the engine cab keeping a lookout for cattle. A Japanese was riding on the car in front of the engine and the train was stopped while the Jap cleared the cattle away. This had been done and the train started ahead at a lively rate of speed, when one of the cattle became frightened and ran onto the track. The first cane car struck the animal and the collision caused the engine and three cars to jump the track. McChesney was caught between the engine and the cane cars and fatally injured, dying half an hour later.

OLD TIME VISITS TO THE VOLCANO

The Advertiser is indebted to Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock of Hilo for the following notes by the late S. N. Castle of visits to the volcano of Kilauea in 1837 and 1847:

I visited the volcano on Hawaii, called Kilauea, in the early part of September, 1837.

At that time in addition to what is known as the large lake in the southwest part of the crater, and which has been open for many years and generally active, there were several smaller lakes of various sizes, the largest of which may have contained twenty or thirty acres, and all of which with the large lake were very active.

There were also many conical chimneys of different heights from four to twenty or thirty feet high, open at the top and from which melted lava was continually thrown up. In the vicinity of these cones or chimneys was a continual tremulous motion such as would be imagined to take place upon any covering placed over a caldron of boiling liquid driven by a furious fire.

The crater was filled with smoke and heat from the lakes and chimneys. There were also continual noises similar to several steam engines letting off their steam—also hissing and bellowing and thundering noises of a most unearthly nature.

I spent the first day of July, 1847 at the same volcano. Everything was changed—not a cone in the volcano sending forth smoke and fire—hardly a crevice from which issued smoke or steam. No lake open but the large one.

The whole interior of the volcano inside of what was known as the Black Ledge, elevated perhaps 200 feet. No noise, or none at least worthy of notice. All silent and still. From the brink of the crater at night the heavy sluggish waves of the large lake illumined that portion of the crater with a lurid light appearing at a distance not unlike the light produced by the burning of the log and brush heaps of a newly chopped field in a wooded country.

it was on the first of September, 1837, and

The contrast between the volcano as as it was on the first of July, 1847, can hardly be imagined without having been seen.

Cigar Tax Removed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Collector of Customs that an internal revenue tax shall hereafter not be assessed on cigars from the Philippine islands. Up to the present time such a tax has been demanded. The question was referred to the Attorney General and he has now handed down his decision. There will be quite a loss of revenue to the Government as large quantities of cigars are annually imported from the islands. The impost is not changed by the decision. —Chronicle.

A Report to the Kaiser.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—American Generals who attended the German maneuvers are not expected in London before October 1st, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. It is stated that the Kaiser has asked Lord Roberts and General Corbin to send to him written reports of their opinions of the maneuvers. These reports would of course, be of a strictly confidential character.

EXPERTS SCORE GERMNA ARMY

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Unsuspectingly and innocently Emperor William appealed to the United States and British military experts, Adjutant-General Corbin, General Young, General Wood, General Sir John Hamilton and General French, to pass judgment on his army after the parades on Tempelhof field and at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Not a little dismayed was the Emperor when both the American and British experts, fresh from the campaigns in the Philippines and South Africa, were unanimous in declaring that the infantry system of the German army, of which his imperial majesty is most proud and confident, is impracticable in action and a weak link of the army.

The Emperor likes criticism and invites it, but he was hardly prepared for the candor and honesty with which his guests attacked his infantry system as a primitive organization which would tumble like a house of cards under the galling fire of long distance artillery and other modern weapons of warfare.

A Canadian Tragedy

BRANDON, Man., Sept. 19.—Thomas Law, of the milling firm of Alexander & Law Brothers, and Miss Sherwin, a social favorite, shot two prairie chickens on the farm of L. Rowe, twelve miles from here. This so enraged Rowe that he fired twice at the hunters, shooting Miss Sherwin in the stomach and Law in the knee. Rowe ran home and swallowed the contents of a bottle of poison, dying in a few minutes. Miss Sherwin is not likely to recover.

BE A MAN!



Arouse Yourself, Feel the Spark of Life in Your Nerves Recover the Vigor You Have Lost.

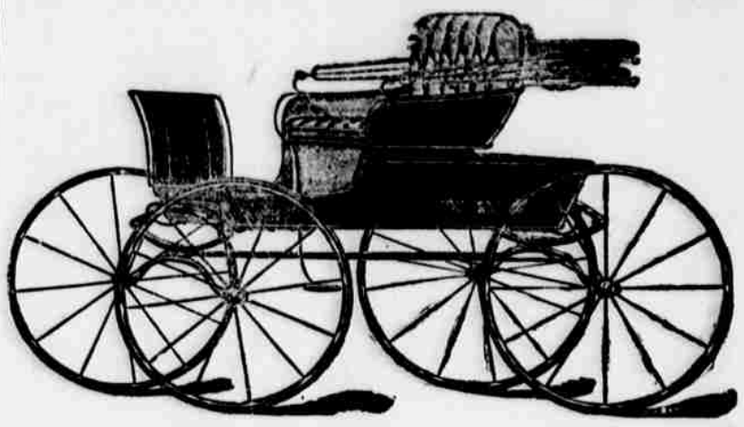
Would you not like to have your friends point to you as they used to and say, "There goes a strong man?" Do you not wish your eye to be so bright, your step so firm and your form so erect that men and women will admire you and remark at your manly bearing? These are the thoughts uppermost in the minds of modern men—physical and mental perfection, strength and power.

Who does not like to be strong, to feel that he is equal in strength to any man of his age? You can be if you will obey the appeal here made to you.

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that. But Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cannot fail; it is Electricity, and "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will assure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in this State," writes another grateful patient. It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effect of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments.

Call today and test it free, or send for my book with full description. I will send it closely sealed if you will inclose this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 MARKET ST San Francisco, Cal.



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

TO dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices		$160.	Now		$125.
"	"	175.	"		135.
"	"	200.	"		160.
"	"	250.	"		200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before.
Substantial reductions on all other vehicles.
Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.
Beretania St., Near Fort.

THE

Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month $.50
Per Month, Foreign 75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON, Manager

TUESDAY : : SEPTEMBER 30

HENDERSON AND TRUSTS.

It looks as if Speaker Henderson, following the example of Senators Conkling and Platt in 1881, had withdrawn from politics in a huff. He wanted the Iowa Republicans to deal one way with the trusts and the Iowa Republicans chose to deal another way, whereupon Speaker Henderson wouldn't play in their yard.

At this distance and on this occasion the Speaker does not cut an impressive figure, but the Iowa Republicans assuredly do. It is up to the Republican party to provide a remedy for the abuses of great aggregations of corporate wealth and the party in Iowa seems to have hit upon a method of reaching the evil. Instead of passing laws for the Supreme Court to expunge as unconstitutional, as has been the case heretofore, the Iowans propose that Congress shall take the tariff off articles which are controlled by trusts that arbitrarily raise prices to the consumer. Just here it may be said that some trusts cheapen prices, as for instance the Standard Oil and sugar trusts, and these call for no interference; but the beef trust and the coal trust have forced an abnormal rise of prices for the necessaries of life and these ought to be brought up standing with a stiff curb.

There could be no better way than to automatically cut off tariff protection for articles which trusts manipulate to the disadvantage of the people. Were that course taken today, tomorrow the prices of beef and coal would begin to drop all over the country, the coal strike would have to be settled and the interests ofthe consuming public would be subserved. Once a normal range of prices had been established the tariff could be applied again. This is what the Iowans want and what Speaker Henderson doesn't want—but the Iowans are right and the Speaker is wrong.

WHERE IS WRIGHT?

It does not appear to this paper as altogether probable that Mr. Wright got away on the Alameda. He seems to have taken great trouble to identify himself in the public mind with that vessel before her departure. He went to the dock in a hack, in broad daylight, and tried to pass a gate where he knew he would be stopped. Then he got a friend to intercede for him with the watchman. On the steamer wharf he ostentatiously wore his hat on the side of his head and, in the presence of spectators, took the unusual course of boarding the ship by the stevedore's gangplank. He seems to have counted on creating surprise among the spectators.

When word went around that he was missing, these facts were easily recalled and the police searched the ship from stem to stern without finding Wright anywhere. So great is our confidence in the thoroughness of the police methods that we are not prepared to believe that Wright was on board. It is more probable that the dock scene was a ruse, designed to confuse the scent.

If this theory is a fair one, then it may be inferred that the fugitive treasurer is in the hands of his friends, waiting a chance of exit. In that case the offer of a large reward for information leading to his arrest might be productive.

BONDING.

Who is responsible for the fact that bonds were not required of the Treasurer?

Who else but the law-making power? The Governor could not demand bonds of an official who was legally exempt from bonding.

It was within the sphere of Congress to put bonding clauses in the Organic Act but, in the case of the Treasurer, it did not do so. If the Legislature had the right to enact a bonding law, its neglect to do it is not the fault of the Governor but of the party which controlled the Legislature—a party which accepted no advice or recommendations from the Executive whatever, and would have resented a proposal to bond any Hawaiian.

If ginseng could be grown here it would be a remunerative export. The Chinese buy it in great quantities and at a high price, paying for curious roots which sometimes form themselves into the effigy of a man as much as $200 per pound. For the average root the price is or has been about $12 per pound. In Central New York and Pennsylvania, where ginseng grows wild, the gatherers are paid $3 per pound, delivered at New York city. Milkweed root is used as an adulterant. It has been found very difficult to cultivate the plant, which accounts for the high prices. Should it take to our soil and climate it would beat sugar for profit by several hundred points and this irrespective of the fact that ginseng has not a single valuable quality. Korea produces enough of it to make the root one of its chief exports.

If it is the desire of the Governor to appoint a Democrat for the position of Treasurer, Prince David is probably as handy a candidate as the Democratic party could present.

Eastern Republicans are going back 20 years for a suggestion and have chosen to reverse a hoodoo. The three R.'s this time are Roosevelt, Reciprocity and Revision.

HAWAIIAN COFFEE.

Hawaii is not alone in the difficulty of finding a market for its coffee in the United States, as it sold only 227,580 pounds there in the last fiscal year. The total imports of coffee into the United States, admitted free of duty, exceeded one billion pounds during the last fiscal year, an increase of three hundred million pounds within two years. The sources of supply from which the United States obtained this coffee were as follows:

U. S. IMPORTS OF COFFEE.
Year Ending June 30, 1902.

From.	Pounds Free.	Value.
Brazil	836,612,026	$45,819,295
Other So. American	77,407,216	5,052,554
Central America	46,574,654	4,506,181
Mexico	30,946,276	2,838,614
East Indies	16,638,222	1,167,242
West Indies	11,001,197	854,528
Other As. and Oceanica	5,905,506	179,597
United Kingdom	2,582,512	286,534
Netherlands	3,218,747	372,539
Germany	936,450	79,961
France	265,232	31,250
Africa	22,150	2,132
Other Countries	169,699	22,328
Total	1,091,604,252	$70,982,155
1900	787,991,511	52,467,943

Average import price, six and one-half cents per pound.

Brazil supplies almost 800,000,000 pounds, or within 200,000,000 of the total supply imported by the United States from all sources. The amount of money paid last year to Brazil for coffee was $53,819,295. During the same year, 1902, that the United States paid this amount of money to Brazil for its coffee, Brazil only purchased from the mainland goods worth $10,391,130, showing the balance of trade as against the United States to the amount of $43,428,165 for this single year. That Brazil is increasing her exports of coffee to the United States while decreasing her purchases is evident from the following comparison:

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

Fiscal Year.	Exports to.	Purchase of Coffee.
1900	$11,578,119	$45,004,299
1902	10,891,130	53,819,295

Trade balance against the United States in 1900, $33,426,180.

Trade balance against the United States in 1902, $43,428,165.

The average value of the coffee imported into the United States is only six and one-half cents per pound; that received from Brazil ranging from 5¾ to 6 cents per pound. As this comprises the bulk of the imports it fixes the prices for the whole market. The small quantities of coffee imported from Central America, the East Indies and from Porto Rico range in value from 10½ to 12 cents per pound, while the import value of Hawaiian coffee last year was 16 cents per pound. At these figures it can be readily seen why it is impossible for Porto Rico and Hawaii to compete with the product from Brazil at almost one-half the price. It is not the best of the South American coffee, by any means, that reaches the American market. Considerable quantities are received from Venezuela but the choicest coffee from that country goes to France, and the same is true of the product of Brazil, which is grown by the cheapest kind of labor, earning about twenty-five cents per day.

If it is true, as one of the experts say, that the discovery of the North Pole is a mere matter of food en-route, that interesting event ought not to be long delayed. It will be a matter of store ships at the landing place farthest north, of connected stations gradually extending to the pole and in wireless or other communication with each other and with as elaborate a service of sledges and dogs as that which was originally put on the Klondike trail. The past trouble seems to have been due to a paucity of resources—the use of one ship, supplies for a couple of years only and dependence upon a small company of men. The conquest of the pole needs an expedition organized like a march against an enemy's stronghold.

Seven Populists showed up at the Kansas State convention recently. They managed to disprove the allegation that the party is dead, but omitted to claim any office.

Suppose a special grand jury should find, among B. H. Wright's effects, an I O U carefully wrapped up in a piece of ermine and concealed in a carpet bag?

Kohala Hawaiians seemed to hit it exactly when they called Kalauokalani's vociferations "nonsense."

When the British cable ships come in Honolulu is apt to slangily remember, "There are others."

CASTRO JOINS GEN. GARIDA

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, September 20.—President Castro of Venezuela, who arrived at Valencia, capital of the state of Carabobo, on Thursday night with 3,660 men, joined forces with Gen. Garido, who has 2,500 men, and left yesterday morning for Tocuyito at the head of a well equipped force with 12 guns to attack the revolutionary army commanded by Gen. Mendoz.

It is thought probable that Mendoz will retreat to Pao, as he is not strong enough to engage President Castro's forces, and lacks ammunition.

The junction of the two armies of the government of Venezuela has changed the situation, and it is now believed it will be difficult to overthrow President Castro.

Archduke Johann.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that a report has been published there, based upon letters from Servian settlers in the United States, that the missing Archduke Johann is now living on one of the South Sea islands. The authority quoted is an officer named Paichuich of a Dalmatian vessel. The Archduke disappeared in 1890 and the imperial family of Austria firmly believe that he is dead.

EXERCISE IN TROPICS

Physicians of Honolulu are almost a unit in advocating plenty of exercise, both indoor and outdoor, for women in the Hawaiian Islands. The Young Women's Christian Association has taken up the subject and is a strong advocate of all forms of gymnastics which will tend to put energy and strength into women and is decidedly opposed to the general inclination to avoid exercise as much as possible. Statements made by several of Honolulu's physicians indicate that they advocate physical exercise as being a necessary adjunct to permanent good health. In the temperate zone the exhilaration of the bracing atmosphere makes exercise a pleasure, individuals of both sexes indulging in long walks, rowing, bicycle riding, golf and tennis for the pure love of it. Here in the semi-tropics where the climatic conditions bread lassitude rather than energy human nature inclines towards the avoidance of exercise and is too apt to give in to the desire to ride whenever possible instead of walking, and to lie around when tennis, basket-ball, swimming or the gymnasium should be the order of the day.

Living in a community which is a lazy one, as that of Hawaii unquestionably is, a system is the only way in which exercise can be kept up, and no better system can be devised than regular gymnastic work under a skilled instructor.

Local physicians so far as they have been interrogated, are one and all heartily in favor of gymnasium work for women, the work being commenced gradually and carried on under the care of some careful and experienced person. Their advocacy of exercise is expressed in the following signed statements:

EXERCISE: ITS USE AND ABUSE.

It is just as necessary to adopt healthy exercise here, as anywhere else in the world, and possibly even more so, for here the constant warm weather and even temperature, unassociated with the change of season, relaxes the tone of muscular tissue generally, and anyone who knows anything of the elements of anatomy or physiology, can easily understand that the true condition of health is only maintained by muscular action, and that when the tonicity of that is lowered, the vital organs as well as those of less immediate importance are bound to suffer and thus derange those next dependent on them and so on until the constitution is run down. The secretions are no longer normal, the tissues become impoverished and people wonder why it is they have no ambition left.

These remarks apply to man and woman like. There are many who say they can not exercise, they get so easily fatigued, and so on. That is very true, and it is just there that those people need some direction and advice in the careful selection of, nature and amount of exercise necessary for each individual.

They begin under the guidance of some physical trainer, who through practice and training has learned to note these things and with their instruction, you will see the fatigue gradually disappear, the capacity for doing and enduring is increased, the natural functions of the body are improved, and a brighter mind rejoices with a healthier body.

This is the use of exercise.

But the majority of us are prone to the other side, the abuse. I mean by that, that we make spasmodic efforts and we take violent exercise once in a while, with no method and at any time; we play hard, or ride hard, or in some way overdo for a short time and then relax into laziness again. This does no good but is harmful. Great fatigue is bad and is a condition of lowered vitality.

Who has not observed the revolution in scholastic training during the last epoch? It has been demonstrated by the most skilful observers that the brightness of the mind, the intellectual clearness and its aptitude for absorbing knowledge, is increased with regular physical exercise and development, and that the girl who enjoys exercise and sports as well as study, is invariably the one who leads in knowledge, and is better able to fill her place as a woman.

In conclusion I will say: I heartily endorse physical training consisting of classes of instruction with directions for conducting exercises at home and trust that your classes may be full, and the work of the Physical Department of the Y. W. C. A. as successful as it deserves.

GEORGE HERBERT.

DR. GEO. AUGUR'S VIEWS.

The question is sometimes asked, Is physical exercise of benefit in a climate like this of Honolulu? My own opinion is, after a residence here of four years, that it is not only beneficial but absolutely necessary for the maintenance of perfect health and harmonious development of the whole body. What better illustration do we need of the beneficial results to be obtained from physical exercise, and an out of door existence, coupled with a simple diet, than is afforded by the magnificent development of the early Hawaiians.

That muscular development is dependent upon exercise is a fact cognizant to every thoughtful person, while on the other hand it is not generally known "that increased use of a group of muscles, especially during the period of growth, leads to an increase in the size and efficiency of the nerve-cells of the spinal cord and brain which are connected with them, as it is known to be in the case of the muscles themselves." To carry this thought still further, Sir James Crighton-Browne, a distinguished writer on mental diseases, goes so far as to speculate upon the possibility that "swaddling bands so applied at birth as to restrain all muscular movements and kept on during infancy and childhood, would result in idiocy—a speculation to which the wretched muscular development of most idiots and imbeciles, and the fact that their mental training is most successfully begun and carried on through muscular lessons, give some countenance."

That the effect of muscular exercise acts beneficially not only in developing the muscles and stimulating the cell growth of the nerve centers, but also in increasing the circulation and nutrition of every organ in the body, is apparent from what has been written.

While the greatest development from the systematic training of the body takes place during childhood and youth, yet the beneficial results to be obtained from intelligently directed instruction in gymnastics, in way of improvement to the general health, increased muscular strength, and graceful carriage are not confined to extreme youth.

GEORGE J. AUGUR, M. D.

DR. HUMPHRIS ADVOCATES EXERCISE.

In reply to your question as to the advisability of gymnastic exercises in this climate, they are, in my opinion, even more necessary here than in cooler places, and for this reason more especially. In more temperate weather one is apt to take, even without noticing it, more exercise. The tendency here is to take as little exercise as possible, and I think that light exercises in a gymnasium could only be of benefit to any who take them.

With kind regards,
F. HOWARD HUMPHRIS.

DR. COOPER APPROVES.

In response to your request for an opinion on the necessity of suitable exercise for the gentler sex, especially in this climate, would say that in this of all climates, where the temperature is so even the year around, the whole physical as well as mental condition becomes enervated and is vastly improved in both sexes by well directed exercise. From what I know and have heard of your course of physical in-

(Continued on Page 8.)

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Westhafer, of Loogootee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 29, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		400
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19½	20
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	19	23
Honomu	750,000	100		115
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		
Haiku	500,000	100		115
Kahuku	500,000	20		22
Kihei Plan. Co., L'd.	2,500,000	50	7	
Kipahulu	180,000	100		70
Koloa	300,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co. L'd.	3,500,000	20	3	
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	62½	
Onomea	1,000,000	20		
Ookala	500,000	80		
Olaa Sugar Co. Ass.	812,000	20	4	
Olaa Paid Up.	2,500,000	20		
Olowalu	150,000	100		
Pauuhau Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		65
Waialua Ag'l. Co.	4,500,000	100	87½	
Wailuku	700,000	100		
Waimanalo	252,000	100		170
STEAMSHIP Co's				
Wilder S. S. Co	500,000	100		100
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100		97½
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw'n Electric Co.	250,000	100	85	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	250,000	50		62½
Mutual Tel. Co	32,000	10		10½
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100		90
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p. c.				
Ewa Pl'n 6 p. c.				102
O. R. & L. Co.			104	104½
Oahu Pl'n 6 p. c.				
Olaa Pl'n 6. p. c.				
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c.				
Kahuku 6 p. c.				

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes humors in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membranes, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"A lump appeared on the left side of my neck. It caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore. I went into a general decline. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles my neck was healed and I have never had any trouble of the kind since." MRS. E. T. SNYDER, Troy, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Will rid you of Scrofula, radically and permanently, as they have rid thousands.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in timekeeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
LIMITED.
Fire and Marine Insurance Agts

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
Alliance Assurance Company of London.
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.
Wilhelma of Magdeburg General Insurance Company.
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above companies are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here and the undersigned, general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency in Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received. It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few day's from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL $600,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

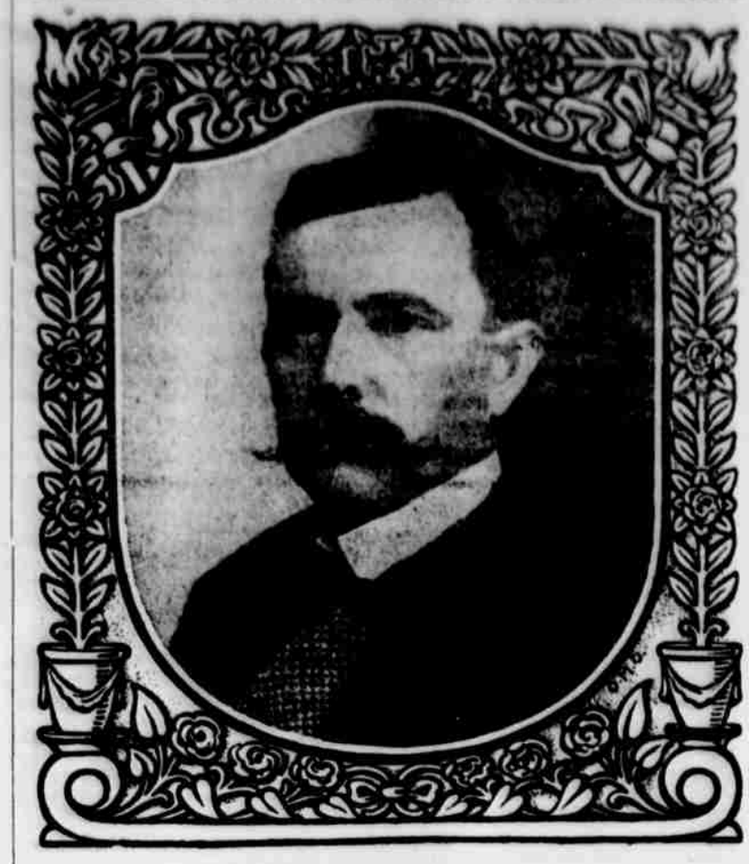
Judd Building, Fort Street.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION



SENATOR MITCHELL OF OREGON.



SENATOR BURTON OF KANSAS.



SENATOR FOSTER OF WASHINGTON.

HILO WANTS PAPER MILL

Work May Commence Within Six Months.

HILO, Sept. 26.—S. M. Mayer, of Seattle, who has been in the city the past week investigating the supply of bagasse available for his proposed paper factory, states that he is well pleased with the prospect in Hilo and vicinity. He likes the climate here better than anywhere else on the Islands and on that ground would prefer to locate his paper mill here if his further investigation in other lines terminates satisfactorily. Mr. Mayer, as was stated in last week's Tribune, represents the American Talc-Asbestos Co., of Seattle, a concern with solid financial backing and with immense ledges of talc to draw upon. These talc ledges are in Skagit County, Washington and are among the most famous in the world.

The primary reason for the company's investigation of the possibilities of paper making in Hawaii, is that a paper mill here would give a good outlet for talc. In the glazed papers and cardboards, a large proportion of talc is use for surfacing. It is also figured in the scheme, that paper manufactured from bagasse can be shipped around the Horn to New York and successfully compete with the eastern mills.

Mr. Mayer has had talks with the managers of several of the plantations here and feels very much encouraged. He proposes to pay a price for the bagasse that will enable mills using it for fuel to burn oil or coal instead and make money by the change.

To warrant the erection of a paper manufactory, Mr. Mayer says there must be from forty to sixty thousand tons of bagasse available the first year. To erect mills to handle such a quantity an outlay of $150,000 to $200,000, and when running would employ from 250 to 500 hands. The labor required in the paper factory is not of a character that would draw from the plantation supply.

Mr. Mayer estimates that this island produces 130,000 tons of bagasse annually. He believes a paper factory in Hilo could handle bagasse from the plantations on the other side of the island. The product of those plantations would have to be reduced by concentration before shipment.

If Mr. Mayer succeeds in securing a sufficient quantity of bagasse to warrant the erection of a mill, he believes work may be started within six months after his plans have been approved by the Seattle Board of Directors. So far as he has interviewed the business men of Hilo, Mr. Mayer states that he has found the best of encouragement and a willingness to cooperate in any way possible.

If on mature investigation Mr. Mayer finds it feasible to manufacture paper from bagasse, here is an opportunity for Hilo to make a great step forward. If there is a paper mill in the Islands it must be located here.

Mob Attacks Colliery.

PITTSTON, Pa., Sept. 19.—A mob today attacked the colliery owned by W. H. Holmes, located in the heart of Pittston. After driving the non-union men from the mine the men set fire to the breaker which was saved from destruction through the efforts of men employed in the vicinity. The colliery resumed operations last week for the purpose of furnishing coal to the local trade.

NO PLACE FOR LADIES

Only Men Are Wanted In the Circuit Court.

Ladies will no longer grace the Halls of Justice and the soft rustle of silks and satins must be replaced by the business like stride of men, according to the mandate of the new first judge. There was a time not many months ago when Judge Humphreys was in control that the ladies held full sway in the Judiciary building, and four or five occupied positions as clerks and stenographers. Judge De Bolt while admitting the capability and usefulness of women in their proper spheres does not believe that the court room is the place for them, particularly during the trial of criminal and divorce cases. Upon occasions during the past eight months there has been ample proof that the court room is not the proper place for ladies, as was shown by their exclusion and also in a general shifting of cases from one judge to another in order to prevent any unpleasant experiences.

"I have come to the conclusion," said Judge De Bolt yesterday, "not to appoint ladies as either clerk or stenographer. Several applications were received for the vacant place from ladies, but I told them frankly that I would not appoint a woman. I have no prejudice against women and nothing to say against their abilities or qualifications but I do not think the court room a proper place for a lady and it will further the interest of public justice not to appoint one. In divorce and criminal cases there is often evidence which cannot be presented, and consequently justice cannot be secured because of the presence of women. If there was enough business in the clerk's office for an extra clerk or stenographer I would gladly give such a place to a lady for women are fully as competent as men. Some of the lady applicants for the position of stenographer said that they appreciated the unpleasantness of the situation in certain cases but were willing to undergo it. However willing they might be is a question which concerns only the lady herself. The public interests are also to be considered. In a rape, seduction or adultery case, and in some divorce cases the testimony is of such a revolting nature that it could not be put before the court and jury in all its disgusting detail if a lady was present in the court room. While she might be willing to sit through such a trial every attorney with any manhood would hesitate before placing these matters before the court.

"However competent the ladies are who have made application for positions, and I do not question their capability, I still think it would interfere with the course of justice and place a restraint upon attorneys in certain cases, to appoint them. The office is not made for the office holder but for the convenience of the public and the public could not receive its just dues if such appointments were made. In the interest of justice I have declined to make such appointments."

OLD OFFICERS REAPPOINTED.

Judge De Bolt reappointed nearly all of the old officers of the First Circuit Court yesterday. While the statute is silent upon the subject the first judge deemed it wisest to make out new commissions for the interpreters, bailiffs, etc., in order to avoid any question.

Mrs. Clare Webster tendered her resignation to Judge De Bolt yesterday to take effect October 1, a step she had been considering for some time, and a new stenographer must be appointed in her place. There are a number of applicants for the vacancy among whom are C. F. Reynolds, at present federal court reporter, and P. Maurice McMahon who was once employed in the Judiciary Department. Col. Jones has been reappointed.

Chester Doyle is an applicant for the position of Japanese interpreter now held by J. H. Hakuole. Judge De Bolt said yesterday that he would not be able to tell until tomorrow afternoon who would be appointed Japanese interpreter or stenographer. New commissions were issued for the following old employes: C. A. K. Hopkins, bailiff; John E. Bush and C. L. Hopkins, Hawaiian interpreters, Li Cheung, Chinese interpreter, and Jos. De Frias Portuguese interpreter. Judge De Bolt stated that other things being equal he favored experienced employes and for that reason retained the old officials.

Senators Leave Hawaii With a Mass of Testimony Bearing Upon Island Conditions.

WHEN the Sierra sails away today, there will be among those who wave their adieus to Honolulu, the members of the Senatorial Commission which has just completed a most careful and searching inquiry into local affairs. After a month spent in the work Senators Mitchell, Foster and Burton leave with a mass of testimony covering almost every subject that could be considered and in which are facts which will bear heavily upon all future legislation affecting the islands.

Each member of the commission has only the most pleasant recollections of Hawaii, and all leave with regret, as their stay has been filled with the most pleasant excursions and traditional Hawaiian hospitality. The work done will constitute the cheapest investigation that has ever been had, owing to the fact that the commission had few members and fewer attaches. It is safe to say that the entire expense will be less than $2,500, of which nearly half will go for the shorthanding of the testimony.

The mass of material collected, if all is finally incorporated in the statement, which must be made to the full committee, will make a report of not less than five or six volumes, and there will be maps and pictures to accompany it, which will make the report much sought after by those who desire information concerning the islands.

The papers collected have been cased and shipped, and as there has been no discussion between the members as to what they will do with any one matter, and also as each member has a campaign in his own State this fall, there will be little or nothing done until the sub-committee meets in Washington this winter.

The last paper to be filed with the committee was that submitted last evening by Mrs. Henry H. K. De Fries, in which her claim to the Crown Lands, as the lineal descendant of the Kamehamehas' in whom last rested the fee of the lands, was set forth. This was added to the mass of the testimony and will be considered later by the subcommittee.

EXERCISE IN TROPICS

(Continued from Page 4.)

struction I approve most highly and shall take pleasure in recommending my female patients to take of you such course of instruction and exercise as is best adapted to the individual case. Wishing you the greatest success in forming large classes in this very necessary health work,

CHARLES B. COOPER, M. D.

DR. WAYSON ALSO AGREES.

I am more than glad to give my hearty endorsement to the effort that is being made to interest the women of Honolulu in physical culture.

I regard exercise as being absolutely necessary to good health. Under ordinary circumstances, being of far greater value than any medicine.

DR. J. T. WAYSON.

REGULAR EXERCISE NEEDED.

Owing to the enervating climate of Honolulu most people are prone to take insufficient exercise thus endangering a nervous and debilitated condition. Regular exercise is what is needed and I would heartily recommend a course of physical exercise as very beneficial bringing as it does every part of the body into action and thus stimulating the muscular, circulatory and nervous systems.

ARTHUR G. HODGINS, M. B.

DR. MAYS' VIEWS.

Physical exercise is as necessary to health in this climate as in any other. Of course it must be conducted with judgment and moderation. Great harm may come from undue strain placed upon a heart and blood vessels that are not prepared for the demand.

Women require outdoor exercise here as much as men do; even more, I think. The strongest and healthiest ladies among us are those who lead an active life, who do their marketing and shopping afoot, who take a delight in gardening and flower culture, and with whom a long walk is a matter of daily habit. The contrary is also true. Those who sit indoors for hours at a time, who find it an effort to walk a block, and who take a long nap at mid-day, will surely find their health and strength deteriorate, and become victims of nerve exhaustion with its train of ills and wretchedness. This is an out-door country, both for men and women.

What forms of physical exercise are best for girls? Those that develop the chest: basket ball, tennis, Indian clubs, all the usual appurtenances of a well appointed gymnasium, and, incidentally, baseball, hockey and football. Expand and strengthen the chest: this is the keynote of a fine physique. Increase the size and power of the chest-muscles and the arm-muscles, and in so doing you augment the reserve force of the heart and add many cubic inches to the breathing capacity of the lungs. A strong heart and capacious lungs are no mean allies in resisting the assaults of disease. Develop the chest, and the rest of the body will take care of itself. A good thorax means good arms, good back muscles and good legs.

Among the Spartans, both boys and girls were taught to run, swim, leap and throw the lance. The Greek girl was not allowed to marry till she showed proficiency in gymnastic exercises.

It is to the young that the gospel of development must be preached. The young man or woman who has gained in youth an ample chest and strong limbs has laid a priceless foundation for a sturdy manhood or womanhood. A fine physique once attained is never wholly lost. Galton points out that men of genius usually possess a good physique. Exceptions there may be, such as Alexander Pope, Thomas Carlyle and Mrs. Browning, but broadly taken the rule holds good.

Fifty years ago, a writer in the North American Review thus bewails the physical degeneracy of that day: "What a pale, cadaverous, prematurely aged set of youths assemble as graduating classes in our venerated universities! Oh for a touch of the Olympic games!" We have travelled far since then, as the writer would admit if he could see the college campus of today.

W. H. MAYS.

COUNTRY TO FORGE AHEAD

Barton's Opinion of Federated Australia.

Sir Edmund Barton, Premier of Australia, and Sir John Forrest, Minister of Defense for Australia, were passengers on the liner Aorangi from Victoria which called at Honolulu. Sir Edmund Barton has risen from the place of a humble lawyer to the proudest position that his country can give him. Dressed in white and with a light panama



Sir Edmund Barton Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia.

hat on his head the great politician looked quite contented while reading a late magazine on the deck of the steamer yesterday.

Sir Edmund is a protectionist. He has been mainly responsible for the high tariff that Australia has recently adopted. Speaking of Australian conditions he said:

"Australia is destined to become a great Commonwealth. It has tremendous resources and as soon as tariff conditions become settled and the country emerges from the grip of the big drouth it is sure to forge ahead. We decided to weld our different states into a Commonwealth at a time when everything was pretty well topsy turvy because of the drought and the drawing from us of soldiers to fight in South Africa and under those conditions I think that our progress has been fast.

"The recent conference of the Colonial premiers of Great Britain in England ought to prove of benefit to all of Britain's colonies. Heretofore the British colonies have been branching out like the tentacles of an octopus—each one going in a different direction and having but a faint idea of what the other is doing. Every part of the British empire now understands what the other part is doing and each one of the colonies will try to favor the other as far as possible. Reciprocity between the colonies can be but a natural result. The colonies will not fail to bend all of their energies towards assisting Great Britain with men and with money should the Empire be threatened at any point by another war. You can say that I believe the Empire was never before in as united a position as it is today.

"The South Sea Islands and Britain's relations with them have long been discussed. We have a great foothold in them at present and I think that sooner or later many more islands will be placed under the flag."

A FRIEND TO HAWAIIANS

Miss Mary Green Died From Stroke of Paralysis.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Green, one of the oldest native born white women in Hawaii, died last evening at the advanced age of seventy-two years, as a result of a stroke of paralysis sustained while attending the eighty-first birthday celebration of Mrs. Persis Taylor on Saturday. Miss Green had barely left the house on Beretania street when she suffered the shock, her entire left side being affected. The suffering woman was carried into the office of Dr. Wood nearby where she died shortly after eight o'clock last evening.

Miss Green was born at Lahaina, Maui, December 14, 1830, being the daughter of the Rev. J. S. Green, one of the earliest of the Hawaiian missionaries. The entire life of the deceased was given to carrying on the work begun by her father in aiding and educating the Hawaiians, her principal work being among the native girls.

In 1842 the family moved to Makawao and in 1860, Miss Green accompanied her father to the States, remaining for four years. Upon her return she took up the work of teaching in the Maunaolu Seminary for girls and remained there until 1869 when it was destroyed by fire. Two years later she took charge of the seminary for girls at Waialua, remaining in that position for eleven years, until ill health caused her return to Makawao. In 1885 she was called to Honolulu to take charge of missionary work here among the Hawaiians and continued nearly up to the very day of her death. Miss Green was well known among the missionaries and was welcome in the homes of all. She leaves besides a number of nephews and nieces, a half sister, Miss Laura Green of this city and a half brother, Frank C. Green of Bedford, Mass.

Notice of the funeral will be given later. The body will be embalmed and sent to Makawao for burial.

SIR JOHN FORREST'S VIEWS.

Sir John Forrest is a character in Australian politics and in the every day life of the country. He is a large man and has a pleasing personality. He is known as the "King of the Goldfields," owing perhaps to the fact that he became prominently identified with the early mining operations in West Australia. As minister of defense he is laying the foundations for a very large militia to defend the country and while in England has made representations to the Colonial Secretary which may result in more warships being placed in the Australian squadron.

"West Australia," says Sir John, "is one of the wealthiest gold producing countries in the world today. Eight millions sterling or $40,000,000 worth of gold has been produced in that state during the year and if no more of the properties secured capital and worked their mines the output would be much greater. English operators have fought shy of the field owing to the many fakes that have been put on the London market but there is gold there in astonishing quantities and the country is likely to produce something big in the way of Eldorados yet."

Premier Seddon of New Zealand did not return on the Aorangi. He is reduring the year and if more of the Red Sea.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £2,975,804

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESSMENT of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable August 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles at 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ld.
HONOLULU.
Commission Merchants
SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

LEPERS OPPOSE CHANGE

The Residents Insist That They Believe Present System Is Best.

Leper residents of Kalaupapa have spoken to the Commission of United States Senators, and there is no possibility of doubting their stand as against the taking over of the Leper Settlement by the United States. In a petition which will be filed by the commission at once 750 of the patients at the Molokai settlement have declared that they will be better pleased if the control of the establishment rests in the local government.

The petition for memorial to the commission comes through W. O. Smith who appears as amicus curae for the people. There was held on Thursday last a mass meeting at Kalaupapa, which was well attended and after the fact that the expected visit of the Senators would not be had, was explained, there were several rousing speeches bearing on the effects of the leper bill of Delegate Wilcox, and its effects upon the people of the settlement. It was stated that the first effects of such a management of the settlement as is contemplated in the federal control bill, would be to make certain the division of the families, and that then there would be such military control of the settlement as would insure the issuance to the lepers of a ration like that which now comes to the soldier.

After some discussion a committee of fifteen was appointed for the purpose of distributing copies of and securing signatures to a petition or memorial to the Senatorial Comission. So successful was this committee that the petition or memorial which came up in the Lehua yesday has on it the names of nearly 90 per cent of all the inmates of the settlement at the present time. The committee forwarded the papers here and they will be taken up by the Senators and given full consideration. Before the papers were tendered they were fully fumigated and it is even yet probable that they will be copied and the copies put into the testimony of Mr. Smith. The memorial reads as follows, there being an Hawaiian copy and a translation in English as well, in the same handwriting, while the signatures show that they are originals and that there was nothing like getting a long line of names in the same handwriting:

"We, the undersigned, residents of the Leper Settlement on Molokai, would respectfully present the following memorial relative to our position and circumstances, and would ask you to consider the same and present it to your colleagues on your return to Washington.

"First. We beg respectfully to represent that we are here, not of our own free will but at the instance and by the power of governmental authority, as a measure of sanitary precaution and protection for the community at large, and that our lot is a hard one, by reason of a compulsory separation from home and friends. The hardships of our lot are however softened to a certain degree by the freedom of our life here under the present system of rules and regulations. Therefore we most earnestly deprecate and protest against any legislation which would control our liberties and subject us to further and greater hardships than we now have to endure. And in particular we would protest against any law being enacted tending to the separation of the sexes; a measure which in our humble opinion would lead to serious disturbances without any commensurate benefits.

"Second. We would respectfully represent that we are not in favor of transferring the care and management of the settlement to the Federal Government, but heartily endorse the position taken by the Hon. Secretary Cooper, that the Territory is able to take care of us. It is true that there are many minor details which might tend to improve our conditions, but in the main we are happy and contented under the present regime, and earnest hope that no change will be made, as far as governmental control is concerned."

This meeting, following the next day after the appearance of the speakers of the Republican party, indicates that the people at the settlement are united in their belief that Wilcox's bill will produce ill results. The meeting of the day before was attended by some 336 men, out of a total registration of 361. The others declared that they would not listen to the Republican arguments. The facts were laid before the people and before half the speakers had finished there was cheering for Prince Kuhio and much enthusiasm.

REPUBLICANS ARE WARMLY RECEIVED

The Republican nominees of Maui, together with several political workers, accompanied the Board of Registration to Kalaupapa, on Tuesday, the steamer Lehua having been specially chartered by the Board, so that the voters of the Settlement might register as voters in the coming election. The steamer left Lahaina at 4:30 a. m., and after a very rough passage arrived at Kalaupapa at 10 a. m. The Board of Registration after giving their permits to Supt. McVeigh at the wharf, went to Beritania Hall, where they proceeded to register between 250 and 260 voters. The former registration was 312. The falling off is due especially to the fact that within the past two years many have become so disabled by disease that they had not the physical power to appear before the Board. The Republican politicians, acting with permits, were admitted inside of the inclosure and from a high platform within and close to the fence addressed the people assembled outside.

The enclosure, as you see it is called, includes a part of the beach, and consists of two stories four feet high piled on stone fences about three or four feet apart. The orators did not begin to speak until the bulk of the voters had become registered. There was no brass band to enliven the occasion in so much as the boys at the Settlement have lost interest in it and it is in a disorganized condition.

The two Democratic politicians who were passengers on the Lehua, Messrs. John Richardson and Thomas Clark, did not address the people because they had no permits from the Board of Health to enter the inclosure. Republicans state that Settlement voters will give the Prince a hearty support. The Kalaupapa residents were looking eagerly forward to the visit of the Senatorial Commission. They wished to explain many things to them—especially that the separation of the sexes would be extremely distasteful to them. They feel very deeply about the matter and are preparing a petition to the Senatorial Commission protesting against any such change.

The Lehua left the settlement at 5:30 p. m. and after landing the Board of Registration and seven or eight politicians at Pukoo, proceeded to Lahaina.

The names on the passenger list to Kalaupapa were C. H. Dickey, Sam Kelinoi, Philip Pali, L. von Tempsky, S. E. Kalama, Joel Nakaleta, W. P. Haia, W. F. Pogue, D. H. Kahaulelio, John Kalino, E. M. Hanuna, Edgar Morton, Judge D. Kahaulelio, John Richardson, Thomas Clark, Ernest Brown, F. W. Hardy, R. C. Searle and N. W. Aluli.

The party of Republicans who stumped the remaining parts of Molokai during the past week are C. H. Dickey, S. E. Kalama, J. Nakaleta, W. P. Haia, E. M. Hanuna, and J. Kalino. Edgar Morton managed the party.

On the 24th they addressed thirty voters at Halawa; on the 25th about seventy electors at Pukoo Court House, and in the afternoon of the same day about twenty people at Kamalo.

On the 26th about thirty citizens assembled at Kaunakakai to hear them. The speakers would address the different meetings directly after the registration had finished. The registration of Molokai exclusive of the Settlement was slightly larger than that of 1900.

LEPER BILL IS AGAINS HAWAIIANS

The leading editorial in "Ke Kiai" (The Sentinel), of this week, written in the Hawaiian language, gives some pertinent reasons why the Wilcox Leper Bill should not be passed by Congress, or given any serious thought by the Senatorial Commission now in Honolulu. A translation of the editorial is as follows:

OH, SENTINEL, WHAT HAS THE NIGHT?

The foundlings, the ones that have been reared with care, and the loved ones of the people, are to be given to the stranger to be cared for.

A QUESTION CONCERNING THE LEPERS.

Delegate Wilcox has presented a bill to the American (Senatorial) Commission asking that the care of the lepers be taken over by the Federal Government. There was a bill of the same kind presented to the American Congress previous to this, and after the news came the people were very much opposed to it.

Therefore, the Sentinel is very much surprised at the action of the delegate of the people. He well knew that it was against the wishes of the people, and also against the wishes of the people confined at the Leper Settlement of whom he spoke disparagingly to the commissioners.

We think that the people that are living at the Leper Settlement should be consulted first, and if each of them will consent willingly in a body, then grant this.

The Sentinel objects, and will greatly object to have the dear ones of the people given over to an outsider to be cared for.

When Dr. Sloggett, the president of the Board of Health, was questioned, one of the Commissioners said he thought it would be best to separate the lepers, having separate places for the men and for the women. By this strange action the unfortunates will be treated as prisoners.

Is this the right thing to do to the dear ones of the people during their last days of suffering? No. It must not be done.

It is said that if they are passed over to America to be cared for they will be better fed.

Is this a fact?

Among the American soldiers that have gone to war some of them came from fine and honorable families of their land, and had been accustomed to eating good food, but when they became soldiers they were fed on salt pork and beans, and in some instances were fed on horse flesh and hard tack. Will our dear loved ones gain health on this diet while they are waiting for the slow hand of death? No.

It is also said that if they are passed over to the Federal Government, the latter will look for scientific physicians to treat them. If this is the case they might be benefitted.

But it is only a little while ago that an American leper escaped here from America. He was taken to the Kalihi receiving station and then returned to America.

Was it because he was cured by those American doctors that he came? No.

This is what we do know. There are pest houses in the United States of America for lepers, and for years they have stood and are still standing, and there are lepers confined in them. One white woman, who is a leper, left the shores of Hawaii for America with thoughts of being healed. Until today we have not heard that she was cured, or that any other person has been heard of that has been cured there. There has not been a single American doctor who has endeavored persistently to find a proper medicine or remedy for the healing of the unfortunates. Therefore, if the Americans cannot give more time to [illegible], do the people here think [illegible] will give more thought for us? No.

If the American doctors will not try to find medicines to cure their own unfortunates, do the people think they will strive to do more for the benefit of the Hawaiian race? No.

They will tell you that the American doctors are ambitious and fond of notoriety, and they will come to Hawaii's shores to seek for a way to become noted. It is true the American people are fond of honor and of gaining notoriety, but if there has not arisen in the physician's heart a desire to strive for the benefit of his own race at home and there gain honor, do the people of Hawaii not think that in these Islands, thousands of miles away from America, that he will wander here to find honor and some means to make him noted? No.

By looking carefully into this serious question that has been put to you of Hawaii, there is only one right thing to do to continue the segregation of the lepers as it is done at present, and to look over and improve the laws concerning the regulation of the Leper Settlement. It is for you alone, Oh Hawaii, to care for your loved ones, and God will lead us through the pathways that will soothe and lighten the sufferings of our native brethren from the disease of leprosy.

AFRAID OF A RIO DISASTER

The refusal of the banks to accept the $140,000 draft of the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, for fear of a repetition of the Rio disaster, is assigned by the Territorial officials as the reason for the failure to make the anticipated payment to the fire claimants. The draft was presented to all the banks in turn but not one would cash it, the reason for this refusal being the fact that it was not in duplicate and the payment of such a large amnout of money without that safeguard was not a wise business proposition. It was argued that if there should be another repetition of the Rio disaster in the steamer which carried the draft, or if it became lost in some other way, the $140,000 would very likely be tied up for from six to nine months. This happened at the time the Rio went down, it requiring months before the financial tangle caused by her sinking was straightened out.

The draft has been forwarded to San Francisco for payment there, and ten per cent of the fire claims will be paid pro rata upon receipt of the coin, unless legal complications stand in the way.

FAMOUS HORSES FOR SALE.

Racing Firm of McLewee & Co. Will Dissolve.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Somewhat of a sensation has been caused in racing circles by the announcement at Gravesend that the racing firm of F. C. McLewee & Co., a member of which is "Diamond Jim" Brady, will dissolve, and all its horses be sold at public auction on October 4th. This means that Gold Heels and Major Dangerfield, two of the greatest horses of the season, will change owners. Hindred and several two-year-olds complete the McLewee string. Gold Heels is concened to be the champion of the season. Among the races he won were the Suburban and Brighton handicaps and the Brighton cup. Major Dangerfield won the Brooklyn Derby, the Lawrence Realization and annual championship. In the latter race the cold was so seriously cut on the forehead that he had to be left off for the season. All told three horses have won about $85,000 this year. Neither of the partners will give any reason for breaking up the stable.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Cry of "Fire" Caused Panic at Negro Convention.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 20.—The various undertaking establishments were crowded this morning with hundreds of persons, mostly delegates to the National Negro Baptist convention, searching for missing friends and relatude possible. Not a bid was received. tives who might have been killed in last night's stampede at the Shiloh colored church, where a panic was caused by a fight and a cry of "fire," while Booker T. Washington was addressing the convention.

Up to 9 o'clock about 50 bodies had been identified, the greater number of them being those of local residents, who were visitors to the convention.

In front of each establishment is a squad of police keeping back the surging throng. Every effort is being made to identify those bodies which have not yet been claimed.

Panama Negotiations

NEW YORK, September 20.—United States Attorney-General Knox, who went to France a few weeks ago to attend a conference of officials concerned in the sale of the Panama canal, returned on the St. Paul today. He would say nothing as to what was passed at the second conference, nor would he admit that the title to the canal had been found good. Judge Chas. W. Russell, the Attorney-General's assistant, who was abroad, also arrived on the steamship. Mr. Russell said the title of the Colombian government, which extends from the year 1898 to 1904, was good, but that the concession to be substantiated after 1904 had not yet been affirmed.

Troops and Strikers.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A special from Lisbon says that there have been collisions between troops and strikers at Guarda, near Oporto, during which a number of workmen were killed.

ALL RED CABLE MAY COME HERE

Assistant Superintendent of Fanning Station Arrives.

Two British cable steamers will arrive in Honolulu during the course of the next few days. One is the Colonia which left Victoria on Sept. 19th to lay 3,340 miles of cable to near Fanning Island and then return to Honolulu. The other is the steamer Anglia which left London on August third and after making the long voyage around through the Suez canal is due here on October third. The latter vessel is to lay the cable between Fanning Island and Suva, Fiji.

The Colonia is laying the new Pacific cable at a smart rate. She left Bamfield Creek on the nineteenth and is putting the cable on the sea bottom at the rate of seven and a half miles an hour. Her cable only reaches to within a hundred and seventy-five miles of Fanning Island and when she gets to that point she will attach the cable end to a buoy and leave it there for the Anglia to connect and lay it in to Fanning Island and thence to Suva. The Anglia comes here to meet the Colonia so that the engineers who are laying the cable may be transferred to her from the Colonia and also some of the cable laying machinery. Both are large steamers and should excite considerable interest while they remain in port as it is seldom that a cable vessel is seen in Pacific waters.

WILL THE CABLE COME HERE?

J. E. Dicketts, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, arrived on the "all-red" liner Aorangi yesterday from Victoria. Mr. Dicketts is on his way to Fanning Island where he is to be assistant superintendent of the Pacific cable station. Mr. Dicketts is now at the Moana Hotel and will remain here until the arrival of the Anglia from London as he is to go to Fanning Island by that steamer. Mr. Dicketts states that the cable from Bamfield creek, Vancouver Island, to Fanning Island will be laid very near the Hawaiian Islands but could not state definitely whether the cable would be laid into Honolulu. If the Pacific Cable Board could make arrangements with the Commercial Cable Company, which is to lay the American cable to Honolulu, it is likely that the cable which passes by the islands to Fanning Island will be taken up, cut, the two ends laid into Honolulu, and a transmitting station established here. If this is done Honolulu would always be sure of a cable service for if one line broke the other could be used by both companies until repairs could be effected to the broken one.

Mr. Dicketts thinks that the new "all-red" cable will get a tremendous amount of business. He says that there is a great deal of sentiment behind the cable and that Britishers will give it great support. Australia has for years been in the hands of the Eastern Cable Company and now that an all British line is being put through Australian and English merchants will use it in preference to the old one.

"The cable," says Mr. Dicketts, "will be completed before the end of November. Already the line has been laid and is being used between Queensland and Norfolk Island, a distance of 835 miles, and between Norfolk Island and Fiji, 981 miles, and between Norfolk and New Zealand, 518 miles, or 2,334 miles in all, which is now in working order. In two weeks tims the section as far as Fanning Island will be nearly complete and a few weeks more will see it constructed to Fiji, completing the work and forming one of the finest cable services in existence."

Mr. Dicketts is going to Fanning for a two years stay. He expects his wife to follow him in a few weeks time. He has with him his nephew, F. C. Chapman, a young cable operator.

Although the cable that is being laid between Bamfield creek and Fanning constitutes the longest section of cable in the world it can be laid very quickly as the route over which it passes has a remarkably even bottom. It was surveyed by H. M. S. Egeria and the deepest hole found was about 3,000 fathoms or nearly three miles. At the rate that the Colonia steams she will hold the big cable in suspension behind her for fifteen miles before it can touch the bottom of the sea at this deep point.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent a long delay in case the cable should break while being laid. Situated near the stern of the vessel is a large buoy, which, in case of a break, is heaved overboard to mark the spot. Attached to the buoy is a peculiar mushroom anchor of about three hundred pounds weight, the head of the mushroom being down, and the concave surface up, so that this cup like anchor is speedily filled with silt and more firmly held in position day by day. In this way it is comparatively easy for the cable ship to go back and pick up the wire again, after which the cable is spliced by special machinery carried on board.

A magnificent structure has been erected at Bamfield creek for the cable terminus. The buildings would grace a big city as they are of the latest style of architecture and well constructed throughout. At Fanning Island it is said that the Pacific Cable station is to be a very fine one. Although the buildings there are to be constructed of coral rock and cement their total cost will amount to nearly $160,000. Quite a large staff will live on the station as all messages have to be transmitted there. The Oceanic Steamship Company's ships are to call at the island on the return trip from New Zealand and it is expected that the first of these calls will be made by the Sierra which is due on September 30th from Sydney, Auckland, Pago Pago and Fanning Island. The Oceanic Company is said to have secured a good sum of money from the cable company board for making these arrangements to call at Fanning Island.



If you are young, you naturally appear so.

If you are old, why appear so?

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely restore color to your gray hair, and will give to it all the wealth and gloss of early life. It will stop falling of the hair also; and will keep the scalp clean and healthy, entirely free from dandruff.

And it makes the hair grow thick and long. This is because it is a hair-food, giving to the hair just what it needs to make it grow as nature intended.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

There's a pleasure in offering to you such a preparation; while you will certainly feel a sense of security in using something that others have used for half a century.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

"Elite" Enameled Ware

Turquoise Blue Outside
Pure White Inside

This is made of EXTRA HEAVY MATERIAL, and COATED FOUR TIMES. These goods are a product of Austria, and will outlast any article manufactured.

Our stock is large and the assortment complete, consisting principally of saucepans, stew pans, kettles, frying pans, baking pans, coffee pots, tea pots, etc., etc.

We are sole distributing agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

See the display in one of our large windows.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass and Housefurnishings.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Detroit Jewel Stoves and Gurney Refrigerators.

Castle & Cooke.
—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.
Ætna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

SLOOP SINKS IN HARBOR

Five Persons Out But They All Wade Ashore.

Maui, Sept. 27, 1902.

On the 24th a small sloop containing "Mayor" Matt McCann of Lahaina, "Skipper Charlie," two sailors and a Japanese was upset at Kaunakakai, Molokai. Nothing serious resulted, as the water was so shoal that they waded ashore. Of course all their luggage sank to the muddy bottom as the boat "turned turtle," with the top of the maat in the mud.

It seems that the six persons had voyaged from Lahaina and after many perilous escapes from upsetting reached Kaunakakai, where through some carelessness—the letting go of the main sheet is the reason rumor has given,—met with the overturning. Some Hawaiians in the vicinity have righted the sloop. Mr. McCann and party are at Kalae.

STRAYS.

Lahainaluna Seminary began the year with fifty pupils.

On Wednesday, the 24th, the steamer Lehua made her record trip to Honolulu. She took Lawyer McClanahan to Honolulu in eight hours. Started at 3 a. m. and arrived in Honolulu at 11 a. m. Capt. Napala is most proud of the record.

Volcanic smoke enveloped Maui and Molokai during the 21st and 22nd.

The afternoon of the 21st the "Lahainas" vanquished the "Mailes" by the score of fifteen to six. The baseball game took place at Lahaina. E. M. Brown, former pitcher of the Hilo club, assisted the "Lahainas" very much, at first base and by his heavy hitting.

On the 28th, the married men of Wailuku will play the Lahaina benedicts at Lahaina. Brown will pitch for Lahaina.

Ping pong is a popular game among the girls at the Bishop Home at Kalaupapa. Some benevolent person should donate another ping pong set, as they have only one and nearly a hundred girls to use it.

Walter Wall of Honolulu is at Kalae, Molokai, on a hunting trip.

A "Home Rule" party of speakers will stump Molokai next week. Hon. S. Kaiue and Sol Kawaihoa are included.

The streets in the Molokai settlement have recently been named and signposts erected. Some of the names are Beretania, Kaiulani, McKinley, Kamehameha, Baldwin, etc. They were chosen by vote.

The probable outcome of Kamalo plantation affairs is that everything will be sold at auction—so kamaainas think.

The Board of Registration have registered between sixteen and seventeen hundred so far. The Maui registration will probably equal that of two years ago, 2058. The Board will sit in Wailuku the last three or four days before Oct. 10th, the time set by law for registration cease.

Weather: Very pleasant.

Dal Hawkins Knocked Out.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 18.—Dal Hawkins of San Francisco was knocked out by Jack Clifford tonight by a short arm right hook to the jaw in the seventh round. The fight apparently was Hawkins' up to the fifth round, but he lacked the staying power of his younger antagonist.

YES OR NO?

Honolulu People Are Respectfully Asked to Answer These Questions.

Is there anything in the evidence of one's senses?

Is there anything in the testimony of one's friends?

Can reliance be placed upon statements from people we know?

Are the opinions of local citizens of any greater moment than those of strangers?

Would you sooner believe people living in some far-away place than residents of your own city?

We think not! for home proof can easily be investigated.

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truant officer, writes thus: "I sueffred with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invaraible symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WRIGHT HAS HIS DEFENSE

Alleged That He Will Ask for Man With Key.

B. Haywood Wright's defense to the charge of embezzlement of public moneys preferred against him by the Territorial government, will doubtless be the admission of his having cashed the check of the Hawaiian Electric Company and placed the proceeds therefrom in the safe in the Public Works department, and that others besides himself had access to the safe and moneys.

On Saturday the prisoner, who has been held in Oahu prison for two weeks, appeared before Judge Wilcox in the police court. Several witnesses presented proof that the Hawaiian Electric Company's check for $3289.53 was given to B. H. Wright, then chief clerk of the Public Works Department, and that the same had been cashed at the Bank of Hawaii.

One of the most important pieces of evidence brought out in the examination was that of Attorney General E. P. Dole. He stated that on September 9 he had a conversation with Wright. Information had come to him on Monday, September 8, which caused him to have a meeting with Wright, together with the latter's counsel and certain officials. This was at 11 a. m., at which time no defalcation had been suggested. At that time Deputy Auditor Meyers opened the safe in the Public Works Department in the presence of the assembled officials, Wright and his attorneys. The cash was then counted.

"There was a deficit announced by the Deputy Auditor of $5250.16," said Mr. Dole. "He was asked if the deficit was correct and he stated that there was no doubt of it, and that he would refund the money within four days. The amount of the Hawaiian Electric Company's check came up and I asked defendant if he had cashed the check, which he admitted. I asked him what he had done with the money and he answered 'It is gone.' Further he declined to answer. I told him he must be taken in charge until the facts were more fully known though I could not guarantee his not being arrested at any time on a warrant. He acceded to this procedure.

Mr. Ashford, counsel for defendant, asked for a postponement at the opening of the case which was denied by Judge Wilcox. The first witness was Manager A. Gartley of the Hawaiian Electric Company. The check in question was shown to Gartley, which he said had been signed by himself, being the amount due on franchise royalty of 2½ per cent on certain moneys of the gross income by the company for lighting and power. Walter S. Binley, the bookkeeper for the Electric Company, testified to having filled in the body of the check and presenting it to Mr. Gartley for signature. He said he delivered the check with a voucher to B. Wright, who signed the voucher in his presence. Frank Atherton, cashier of the Bank of Hawaii, recognized on the check the bank's mark of "paid," but under cross-examination could not state definitely whether it had been cashed personally by B. H. Wright. Checks were cashed in a routine way, unless there was something extraordinary about it, at which time perhaps the incident would be more definitely stamped upon his memory.

Manuel Cook, first bookkeeper of the Public Works Department, testified that the clerks there took instructions from Wright. It was Cook's duty to receive the cash during the day. He could not state definitely whether Wright had the power to collect or receipt for moneys due the Department. Cook stated there was no entry for the amount of the check on August 15 or subsequently, in which the Electric Company had been credited. In the absence of the cashier Cook sometimes receipted for moneys and filled out the stubs in the receipt book when Siemsen, the cashier, was absent. Cook said that the cashier endeavored to hand over the cash taken in each day, but he heard Wright say to Siemsen, "Never mind, wait a day or so." When the cash was not so turned over it was held in the cashier's private safe. Cook said he had never received the check in question or the money derived therefrom.

The case was adjourned till next Thursday.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA

OTTAWA, September 20.—Sir Frederick Borden, who returned here today, was asked as to his views on military defence and what was the outcome of the colonial conference.

Sir Frederick replied that Canada would not make one dollar of expenditure which would not be wholly under the control of the Canadian parliament. The views of the government were still the same as that which he gave in parliament last session. Canada would take upon herself the defence of the Dominion, and make the militia as efficient as possible.

Seeking Markets.

LONDON, September 20.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg today announces that the officials of the ministry to railroads are considering a project for reducing rates so as to enable Siberian butter to be exported from Pacific ports to the United States, by way of Vladivostok.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

While there has been a fairly good feeling during the week past, the tenor of the market seems to show that even the fractional advance in sugar has served to strengthen the holders of stocks, and they look forward with a greater degree of hope to the future of the staple. This feeling finds greatest strength among the men who have been longest connected with the business of handling the staple, and the outlook seems to be that there will be more local upholding of the market.

The better feeling was shown in Onomea, which scored a fractional advance both in the assessable and paid up shares. There were sales of 470 shares of the paid up at $8 late in the week, while the assessable of which 20 shares were sold on Monday at $5.75, stiffened until yesterday the sale of 50 shares was made at $6. Not only is this the record of the market, but there is a strong feeling that there will be little of the stock come out even at this figure. There will be some time before the stock will move as freely as in the past, for the reason that most of the assessable has been paid up and there will be less draft upon the community to take care of the assessments which are yet to be called.

The only sales made of Ewa were at the beginning of the week. Then after a sale of 22 shares at $19.25 the price went on up to $19.50, at which five shares were traded in and there the transfers ended, though there have been offerings at $20 and offers of $19.50, but the holders are firm and it is certain that they will hold out for the higher price.

There was an advance of a quarter on Waialua bonds, and the holders of the stock of that corporation are firm in their demands for $46, the offered price being some lower. The general run of shares are unchanged.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

While the real estate market of the week has been practically the same as last week, with nothing doing all along the line, there have been several reports of small lots, in the outlying districts in the main, and these have served to keep the brokers from becoming despondent. There is some landselling in the Kalihi district and the Nuuanu district has been the scene of light movement.

The building in the downtown district is going on apace. The Kapiolani Estate building is progressing favorably and the newer buildings are now almost ready for occupancy. The Waity building will be turned over by the contractor today, and the tenants are making ready to get into the quarters. The entire ground floor of this building will be taken over by the Oriental Bazaar, which is now further down the street. The stores will be connected with arches and new fixtures brought down from San Francisco. The O'Neill building will be under way soon as the excavation for the foundation is practically completed.

SUGAR MARKET.

The sugar market, as reported by Williams, Dimond & Company to their local correspondents, Schaefer & Co., is as follows:

We last addressed you 13th inst. per Alameda.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 5th still being in force. After the lapse of a considerable time, Beet Granulated is once more for sale in this market in either straight or mixed lots (100 lb. bags only), the Western Sugar Refining Co., under date of September 15th, having issued a list supplementary to their list of March 5th, wherein they quote Beet Granulated at 4.15c, for sale in California, Oregon and Washington, and 3.90c for export.

Basis—No sales since last advices; consequently basis for 96 degrees Centrifugals in New York, established by transaction recorded 3rd inst., remains at 3.4375c; San Francisco, 3.0625c.

New York Refined—An advance of five points occurred 16th inst., establishing a quotation on that date of 4.55c equivalent to 4.45c net cash.

London Beets—Sept. 13th to 16th, 6s; 17th and 18th, 6s 1½d.

London Cable—Sept. 13th quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 7s 7½d; Fair Refining 6s 6d; same date last year, 10s and 9s respectively. October Beets 6s 3d, against 8s 1½d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—A quiet, steady market for Raws, with a firm undertone, is in evidence according to latest mail advices from New York under date of the 13th inst. The demand for Refined is excellent, and notwithstanding large deliveries, refiners are oversold. Present appearances seemingly warrant the expectation of continuance of a heavy demand in this article for a longer period than is customary throughout the closing months of the year, in which event refiners are likely to purchase liberally to the advantage of holders of raw sugars. European Beet crop reports are favorable, and preliminary estimates based on Mr. Licht's figures of a probable deficiency of 15 to 20 per cent per acre in the weights cannot admit of a decrease in the next European Beet crop of more than 600,000 to 700,000 tons from that of last year. Latest estimates from Cuba reveal a balance of 176,000 tons still remaining there, of which 126,000 tons are in first hands. Weather reports are satisfactory. Figures show that approximately 80,000 tons of Java sugars remain unsold, a portion of which may still go to China and Japan.

Latest Statistical Position—Willett & Gray report Sept. 11th, United States four ports in all hands, estimated Sept. 10th, 165,274 tons, against 187,232 tons same date last year. Six ports Cuba, estimated Sept. 9th, 176,000 tons, against 82,984 tons corresponding period last year. United Kingdom, estimated Sept. 6th, 162,000 tons, against 123,454 tons same date last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable, Sept 11th, at latest uneven dates, 1,902,274 tons, against 922,670 tons; increase over last year, 979,604 tons.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

The advance in the price of raw sugar to 3⅛c has given new life to the sugar shares. The shares of many companies are now in strong demand and transactions are more frequent. But there are few shares in the market at present prices and an advance is looked for. The many adverse conditions which conspired to depress sugar shares for so long a time are one by one being changed to favorable conditions. The only real unfavorable condition at present is the low price of raw sugar. The two factors which have produced that are the surplus production and the temporary hoarding of the Cuba crop in anticipation of lower tariff rates in this country. Both of these factors are changing, the surplus in the world is diminishing and the Cuban crop is now nearly out of the way. The change in these two conditions has already advanced the price of raw sugar from 3⅜ to 3½ and a still further advance is expected by experts. Four cents is what is looked for early next year. At this price the plantations on the Islands will make a great deal of money. For instance, Mr. Baldwin of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company predicts a crop of 30,000 tons. With sugar at 4c, the plantation would realize about $70 a ton for this sugar and the Hawaiian's gross income would be about $2,000,000, with expenses at less than $1,000,000, leaving a net profit of over $1,000,000. The same bright prospect is in store for the other plantations.

Onomea was strong during the week. It is 20 bid, 21 asked. This plantation has a surplus of $145,000 on hand. A year ago its surplus was $82,790.95 and October 1, 1900, its surplus was $77,678.87. The following financial statement for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901, will be interesting:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Realizations—		
For gross proceeds of sales sugar as per accounts sales received up to Sept. 30, 1901, 5,727 tons	$466,228 41	
Estimated gross value of balance of crop abroad, 2,969 tons	219,715 55	
Total crop, 8,696 tons		$685,943 96
By over-run in proceeds balance crop of 1900:		
Over estimated value		13,492 97
By seed cane sold		817 40
By dividends on stock held Hilo & Hawaii Tel. & Telegraph Co.		430 00
Profits from plantation stores and sundry petty receipts		4,676 85
Total realizations		$705,360 38
To operating and marketing expenses as shown	$609,442 72	
To Japanese passage money written off	3,305 58	
		$612,748 30
Balance being profits for the year		92,612 08
Paid dividends		87,500 00
Balance unexpended		5,112 08
Balance at credit on Oct. 1, 1900		77,678 87
Balance at credit on Oct. 1, 1901		82,790 95

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Kumukahi & wf to F. K. Hoolae, D., por of pc land Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu; con $1 etc.

D. K. Naone & wf to H. E. Walker, D., por R P 1762 Kui 197 cor Kawaiahao, Chamberlain Sts., Honolulu, Oahu; con $2500.

F. H. Wilcox by atty to Mary A. Horner, D., lots 6, 7, 8 & 9, blk D, Kapiolani Park Add, Honolulu, Oahu; con $500.

Sept. 18—L. B. Kerr & wf to H. M. Dow, D., 23693 sq. ft. land Prospect St., Honolulu, Oahu; con $1 & mtg $3500.

Sept. 19—Palolo Land & Imp. Co. Ltd. to J. B. Freitas, D., lot 21 blk 107 map 1, Palolo Valley, Honolulu, Oahu; con $500.

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most sereve cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

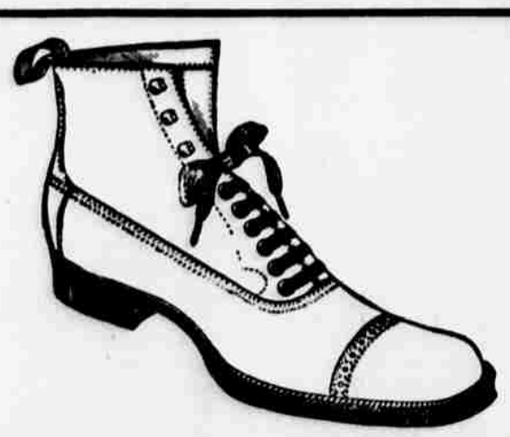
Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CHINA	SEPT. 26	PERU	SEPT. 30
DORIC	OCT. 4	COPTIC	OCT. 7
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 14	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 14
PERU	OCT. 22	KOREA	OCT. 22
COPTIC	OCT. 29	GAELIC	NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8
KOREA	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 13
GAELIC	NOV. 22	DORIC	NOV. 25
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 2	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5
CHINA	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 12
DORIC	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 19
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 26	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 27
PERU	JAN. 3	KOREA	JAN. 2

For further information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.



MEN'S COUNTRY CLUB.

Made of Box Calf, Black Vici Welts. Latest shapes. Comfort, ease and durability guaranteed. All leather. Sizes, 5 to 11.

MADE BY

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

SOLD BY

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited.

1057 FORT STREET.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, at 1½d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, **J. T. Davenport.** 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Friday, Sept. 26.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Emerson, from Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at 5:20 a. m.

Saturday, Sept. 27.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports at 11:30 a. m.

Am. bktn. Hawaii, McLeod, 42 days from Newcastle at 10 a. m. anchored off port en route to Eleele.

Am. bktn. sighted off Koko Head supposed to be the Lahaina, Carlson, 52 days from Newcastle, en route to Eleele.

Stmr. Noeau from Honokaa, Lahaina and Kukuihaele, at 4:44 a. m.

Am. bktn. Planter,' Chase, from San Francisco.

Sunday, Sept. 28.

S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, at 6 a. m., from Victoria and Vancouver.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, at 3:15 a. m.

Stmr. Niihau, from Lanai, at 7:40 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, from Kauai ports, at 4:25 a. m.

Monday, Sept. 29.

Schr. Concord, from Kukuiula, at 6 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Sept. 26.

S. S. China, Friele, for the Orient, at noon.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, for Koolau ports, at 7 a. m.

Am. bk. Albert, Turner, for Laysan Island, at 2 p. m.

Sunday, Sept. 28.

Am. bktn. James Tuft, Fridburg, for the Sound in ballast, at 10 a. m.

S. S. Aorangi, Philips, for Suva, Brisbane, and Sydney, at 2:05 p. m.

Monday, Sept. 29.

Stmr. Waialeale, for Eleele, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, for Kapaa, Anahola, Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Kawailani, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, September 26, from Kau—S. B. Rose, Dr. H. Maynard, Ray Maynard, Miss Brunton, Father Dusult, Miss M. McIntyre. From Kona—Miss Kaupiko, Father Victor, Father John, J. Henriques, Mrs. T. Bush and child, T. Manley, T. Birch, C. H. Smith, G. Baker, Prince Albert Kunuiakea. From Maalaea—D. J. McKay, Judge Barrows, H. Howell, Father James, Father Lebert, E. Simmons, E. H. Wodehouse, Mrs. Wodehouse, G. Robertson, James Robertson. From Lahaina—Mr. Robertson, A. Waai and 42 deck.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, Sept. 28, from Kauai ports—Mrs. R. Fountain, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, C. M. Cooke, Mrs. Kanewanui, Miss E. Beckert, Mrs. W. Nye, Master H. Nye, C. W. Moto, Ah Sing, Ah Ling, V. S. Clark, E. H. Russell, L. Leachi, Mrs. H. Walters, H. Walters, Father Adelbert, Dr. Hutchinson, J. F. Dillon, A. Freis, E. E. Conant, Mrs. E. Broadbent, Mrs. E. Broadbent, Father Emmera.

Per stmr. Noeau, from Kukuihaele, Sept. 27—J. S. Rickard to Lahaina and 20 deck to Honolulu.

Per stmr. Maui, September 28, from Maui ports—Robt. Plunkett, Konda, Dr. McMillan, Father Maximin, J. A. Tuthill, T. B. Gregg, Miss L. Haulani, Miss A. Wittrock, H. Galbraith and wife, P. Ehlers, H. Ehlers, Miss E. J. Hamilton, G. Schuman, Wm. White and wife and 42 deck.

Per S. S. Aorangi, from Victoria and Vancouver, Sept. 28—Mr. and Mrs. T. Clive Davies and child, Miss M. Jones, Wm. O. Lamson, Miss L. Ward, T. C. Chapman, J. E. Dicketts, Miss Hardinge, Mrs. Stein, Miss Stein, J. C. Fitzgerald, Mr. Sowden, A. G. Buyd, Mrs. Buyd, R. L. Barnes, Miss M. Chapman, Mrs. A. D. Chapman, E. Benson, H. G. Greatrex.

From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Claudine, Sept. 27—P. Willake, S. Babcock, Miss E. D. King, Miss E. Stevens, E. W. Hiveley, Geo. P. Dennison, Mrs. T. A. Hays, Miss C. Snow, Philip Peck, Dr. Grace, Fathers Mafirn, Ulrock, Otto, Oliver; Capt. Cameron and wife, J. Travis, Mrs. E. M. Brown, Mrs. R. P. M. Greeley, D. H. Madson Hans Johnson, Frank Truner, G. B. Curtis, H. G. Danford, wife, son and maid; H. B. Gehr, Miss Clara Smith, J. A. Smith, wife and child, E. Langer, Iwamoto, Mrs. M. S. Perry, Master A. Perry, Geo. Wilson, C. B. Olsen, Konk We Lung, Hong Hop Long, Father Ulrick.

HILO.

Arriving, September 20, Am. schr. Emma Claudine, Mikkelson, 23 days from Eureka; September 21, Am. schr. Kona, Dinsmore, 27 days from Seattle; September 20, Am. schr. R. C. Slade, Sonerud, 23 days from Port Townsend; September 21, Am. schr. Vine, Forbes, 22 days from Eureka; September 25, Am. bk. Martha Davis, McAllman, 20 days from San Francisco.

SUGAR

SUGAR

That's what we use as a sweetener for our goods.

Pure Cane Sugar

We do not use saccharine.

Consolidated Soda Water Works Company, Ltd.

Telephone Main 71.

Works 601 Fort street

HAD CATTLE FOR THE LANAI RANCH

The steamer Niihau arrived in port last night after having made a special trip from Honolulu to Kauai, thence to Niihau, to Lanai and back to Honolulu. The Niihau picked up 104 cattle at Niihau and transported them to Lanai where they were placed on Charles Gay's ranch. The vessel had a rough trip in crossing a channel on the way to Lanai, but a fine trip from Lanai to Honolulu.

LAST ASSESSMENT.

Oceanic Steamship Stock Is Now Fully Paid Up.

SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 18.—When the last assessment on Oceanic stock, levied yesterday, shall have been paid it will be fully paid up; that is to say, it will have cost the holders or those who have in succession held it, just $100 a share.

The final assessment is $7.75 a share and the stock is poorer than it was on the day the last previous assessment was levied. In the language of the street, the stock has not carried the assessment. On October 18th, when the last assessment becomes delinquent, the stock, if it carry the assessment, should go to $21.25; but no one imagines it will do so, for the reason that the stock has no vitality and cannot be galvanized into life while there is such a heavy overdraft.

Whether the overdraft be $550,000 or $600,000, the fact remains that some new means of raising money must now be found, because no more assessments can be levied. The new steamers that cost so much more than it was intended they should are not paying; freight offerings are light, and the operating expenses are heavy.

Activity of the Volcano.

Purser Willie Simerson of the steamer Mauna Loa always smiles when people ask him about the volcano. The reason for this is that he is always met by a number of reporters at the wharf in Honolulu whom he knows he will disappoint if he has no news of fresh outbreaks. He says that on his latest trip while at Kailua he received a telephone message on Wednesday from the Volcano House stating that Kilauea had suddenly increased in activity. No message has been received concerning the matter by "wireless" but it is possible that the Claudine may have news of the volcano on her arrival from Hilo today.

Sierra Is Due Today.

The Oceanic liner Sierra is due today from Sydney, Auckland, Pago Pago, and Fanning Island. As the vessel is making her first call at Fanning she may bring along some of the people of that island who will be glad of the opportunity to make a trip from the isolated isle. Fanning island is about four miles in width by fourteen in length and the center of it is a big lagoon so that there is only about a mile in width of land all around it. The island is low, heavily wooded, and said to be quite a pleasant place to live in despite its loneliness.

German Warships Daily Expected.

Although no news has been received as to the time when the German warships will be due at this port it is stated at the navy station that they may arrive any time. The German residents of Honolulu will probably give officers and men an enthusiastic welcome to the port. The Cormoran is to come from Apia and the Sierra may be able to give news as to the time when she may be expected to arrive.

VESSELS IN PORT.

U. S. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, from Kanakakai, on Sept. 5.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

S. N. Castle, Am. bktn., Nilson, San Francisco, August 25.

John Currier, Am. sp., Murchison, Newcastle, Sept. 5.

James Tuft, Am. bktn., Newcastle, Sept. 6.

Julia E. Whalen, Am. schr., Rosehill, Marcus Island, Sept. 10.

James Johnson, Am. bktn., Bennecke, Newcastle, N. S. W., Sept. 15.

Klikitat, Am. bknt., Cutler, 24 days from Port Townsend.

Helene, Am. schr., Christiansen, San Francisco, Sept. 20.

Florence, Am. sp., Spicer, Tacoma, Sept. 20.

Alice Cooke, Am. schr., Penhallow, Port Gamble, Sept. 21.

Albert, Am. bk., Turner, San Francisco, Sept. 21.

Andromeda, Nor. bk., Rotter, Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting and one on the route. I made the trip successfully and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BORN.

AT the Kapiolani Home, September 26, a son, to the wife of A. N. Crockett, of Hauula.

HARBOR CLAIMS ONE MORE VICTIM

Native Sailor of the Steamer Ke Au Hou Was Drowned.

Honolulu harbor has claimed another victim. It was not from poor lighting this time, however. Yesterday the badly mutilated body of a native was taken from the water near the Inter-Island Steamship Company's wharf. It was identified by sailors belonging to the steamer Ke Au Hou as that of a sailor who has been employed on that steamer and who was known only as "Charley No. 4."

When the steamer Ke Au Hou came into port on Saturday this sailor left the vessel and was seen late Saturday evening in an uptown saloon drinking. This was the last that was seen of him until his body was found. It was at first surmised that he tried to find the Inter-Island wharf later in the evening and that he may have walked from the Esplanade right over the roadway into one of the Inter-Island docks but this theory was later disproved by the finding of the man's coat and hat on the steamer, indicating that he had boarded the vessel and perhaps later fell overboard while going out on deck to get water to ease his thirst.

The company employs a watchman who spends the whole night on the wharf and this man says that he heard no unusual noise on the steamer.

Yesterday afternoon the Ke Au Hou was working its propeller and this caused the water to be stirred up and the body to be washed up to the surface, where it was seen by one of the men on the steamer, floating. A native got down on the wharf and pulled the body against the wharf where a small rope was attached to the wrist and in this way the corpse was fastened until the police arrived on the scene. Then the body was fished out of the water and taken to the morgue.

When found the only clothing on the body was a shirt, a pair of trousers, and a pair of shoes. Crabs had eaten the greater portion of the face away.

Shipping Notes.

The Ventura is due from San Francisco tomorrow.

The Claudine leaves for Hilo and way ports at noon today.

The schooner Maiolo is loading for Hanalei and Kalihiwai.

The Peru will probably arrive from the Orient this afternoon.

Very little of the hull of the Twilight now shows above water in The Row. The vessel is almost completely broken up.

The barkentines Hawaii and Lahaina will sail for the Coast in ballast after discharging their coal cargoes as no sugar is available.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record September 29, 1902:

First Party—Second Party.	Class.
N. Mahoe—H. Long	D
A. M. Potemkin & wf—J. S. Pereira	D
Hoolae—Momona et al.	D
M. Martins—M. de J. Martins	D
J. G. Anderson Jr.—M. da Costa	D
W. C. Achi—D. de Medeiros	D
W. R. Castle Tr.—Ed. Davis	D
W. W. Ahana—Hawn. Dredging ..	D

Sept. 22—Kaukaaha to Haaheo et al., D., Kul 8701 Niulii N. Kohala, Hawaii; con $1 etc.

M. Pavao Sr & wf to M. da Camara, D., por lot 19 Gr 4267 Kaiwiki lots, Hilo, Hawaii; con $88.

Kaukaaha to Lepeka et al., D., por Ap 1 R P 776 Niulii, N. Kohala, Hawaii; con $1.

Kaukaaha (k) to K. Kealoha, D., por R P 776 Niulii, N. Kohala, Hawaii; con $1 etc.

J. W. A. Redhouse & wf by mtgee to Cecil Brown, D., lots 5 & 7 blk 39 Kalmuki tract, Honolulu, Oahu; con $2280.

R. Watson & wf et al. to Annie Kellett, D., por of mauka por. of Ap 2 Kaneohe, Koolaupoko, Oahu; con $10.

Napoe & hsb to Annie Kellett, D., R P 1418 Kul 4240B, Heeia, Koolaupoko, Oahu; con $275.

Hawn. Automobile Co Ltd by mtgee to Castle & Cooke Ltd., R P 5701 Kul 637 & pc land King St., Honolulu, Oahu; con $20,000.

Sept. 23—Wm C. Achi & wf to S. Apaliona et al., D., lot 2 blk 6 Kapiolani tract, Honolulu, Oahu; con $500.

Wong Chong & wf to Joe da C. Pimental, D., grant 4271 Kalawa, N. Kohala, Hawaii; con $1680.

Gom Moon to Y. Ahoo & Co., D., 1-24 int in Y. Ahoo & Co., pc land, bldgs., etc., cor Vineyard & River Sts., Honolulu, Oahu; con $225.

Sept. 24—Mrs K. Singer to Theresa Schlemmer, D., por Kul 10498, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu; con $5000.

Kaiwi (k) to P. Ki (k), D., int in R P 582 Koali, Hana, Maui; lease of R P 382 Koali, Hana, Maui; con $20.

P. Ki & wf to R. A. Drummond, D., 5¼ acres land Koali, Hana, Maui; con $37.50.

AUSTIN EVADES HEARING

(Continued from Page 1.)

Act, in respect of any suspension in this behalf. Being so bound, your acts will be legal, only as they conform to the intent of that Act. The language of that Act is very plain to the effect that the auditor can be suspended only for certain faults therein specified; which obviously implies that he must be shown to be guilty of some one or more of such faults, before your right of suspension can be called into exercise. Such suspension being by that Act provided as a penalty for such faults, or any of them, it follows that the penalty cannot be imposed until the fault is established. It should not be necessary for me to remind you that a person's, or an official's guilt is not established by the fact of the preferment of charges against him. It requires a hearing or trial, which should be had only upon due and reasonable notice to the accused, the adducing of evidence in support of the charges, with opportunity for the accused to be heard in defence, before his guilt can be established in such a sense as to call into play the right of the Government, or of any official thereof, to visit upon the accused any penalty whatever. You will pardon my assertion in this place of truths and principles of law so elementary and obvious as the foregoing, but your departure from those principles, in your attempted suspension of me without hearing or opportunity for defense must be my excuse for recalling your attention to these landmarks of personal liberty and official obligation.

3. Your assumed suspension of me from my office as Auditor was enacted without your having first apprised me of the nature of the charges which you prefer against me; and without your having cited me to answer, or having given me any opportunity to answer the charges upon which you base your assumed suspension of me from office; wherefore it must be obvious to you, (as it certainly is to me), that you have acted outside the law, without legal warrant, and that your action, in so assuming to suspend me, is a nullity.

4. I am cited to show cause why this act of yours, above shown to be a nullity, should not be "continued in force." I respectfully submit that a nullity cannot be "continued in force," and therefore see no occasion for me to show cause, further than I have already done, in this paper.

Appealing to the law under which I hold my commission as Auditor of this Territory, having been duly and regularly appointed, confirmed and commissioned in the premises, I claim that my right to the full and free exercise of my official functions, and of the full and unrestrained command and custody of my office, and of the books and records thereof, and of the employes engaged in my said office, is at the present time as full and complete as before the receipt by me of either of your communications herein acknowledged. But you, Sir, acting without legal warrant, have seen fit to employ the police of this city to forcibly exclude me from my said office and from the due, or any exercise of the duties thereof. Ready, as I am, and shall be, at all times, to respond to legal instructions, and to obey the law, as an officer of the Government of this Territory, I invoke, at your hands, an equal respect for that rule of conduct which applies with equal force to you and to me. Destitute of legal authority to remove or suspend me, you have appealed to illegal violence; but you are respectfully reminded that legal rights, and especially, title to official place and authority, are not determined by violence.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. C. AUSTIN,

Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii.

GOVERNOR TAKES A DIFFERENT VIEW.

"As to the matter of the right of suspension," replied Governor Dole, "I hold that the statute has not been repealed by the organic act, though the right of suspension has been amended."

"I do not see any necessity for extended argument, or any argument at all," returned Robertson. "Section 88 of the Organic Act provides for the appointment of the auditor and for his removal, and expressly provides that he hold office for four years unless sooner removed as provided by the Organic Act, which I claim supersedes the statute upon which Your Excellency has acted."

"The notice of suspension sent Mr. Austin contained a clause that it should be pending a hearing," replied Mr. Dole.

"The order of suspension preceded any opportunity for a hearing, which the law under which you took the action does not provide, and it was both improper and illegal."

"I will have the evidence of the government put on now," said the governor.

Mr. Robertson resumed his seat at this point, and Mr. Ashford who had been occupying a position in the rear came forward.

"We are not here to rebut any evidence, and do not intend to do so," said Mr. Ashford, speaking rather vehemently. "We were simply notified to be present and show cause why the suspension, which we have proven is illegal should not continue in force. We have shown cause, which is all we are required to do. We had no notice of such a hearing as this, and did not come prepared to put on evidence. We have answered the charge as to suspension by showing there was no suspension and we have no further interest in this proceeding."

"The notice of this hearing, and of the opportunity to refute the charges was sent to Mr. Austin and I am ready to hear the matter," replied the governor.

"There was no notice of this hearing, simply a citation to show cause why the suspension, which we have shown was invalid and inoperative should not continue in force. Our showing has been made, proof that there has been no suspension, and we see no reason why we should attempt to make a further showing. I wish to say however, apart from the weighty questions concerning the alleged attempt to suspend Mr. Austin that we would like to discuss in private certain other matters, which might have some bearing upon the hearing."

"You mean that you would like to have the newspaper reporters withdraw?" asked the governor. Mr. Ashford nodded assent.

"If you gentlemen will kindly withdraw," asked the governor as the newspaper men took their departure, while Mr. Ashford explained that the request was simply to allow of a discussion of matters which could not very well be done publicly.

AUSTIN WANTS HIS SALARY.

As far as the government is concerned the matter of hearing Mr. Austin in refutation of the charges preferred is ended by his refusal to take part in the proceedings of yesterday. Unless legal proceedings are instituted by Austin nothing will be done until the Senate meets next February when the entire matter will be laid before that body for action.

"Mr. Austin has made a request for the payment of his salary during the time he is under suspension, claiming that he has not been suspended," said Gov. Dole yesterday afternoon. "A number of decisions were quoted to show that he is entitled to be paid during that time. I answered, taking the position that the money should be withheld during the time of suspension and until the matter is submitted to the Senate. If it is then decided that the suspension was illegal he can recover for the amount not paid him and which he would otherwise have received."

The Governor sent a letter to Mr. Austin setting out his reasons above given for the refusal to accede to the request, but this was not given out for publication.

Mr. Ashford, attorney for Austin, stated later that the letter had been received, but denied that a request or demand had been made for salary, saying that if this was done, it had been the act of Mr. Austin personally. He still insisted that the Governor was acting entirely without the law, and though he would not say so, he gave out the impression that legal proceedings would be instituted to compel the governor to act.

BY AUTHORITY.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE AND OF SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by H. N. Kahalu and Miliama Kepe, his wife, mortgagors, of Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Mrs. E. Humphreys, of Honolulu, Island aforesaid, dated the 10th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in liber 113, pages 286-7-8, which mortgage was, on the 5th day of June, 1901, assigned, transferred and set over to J. Alfred Magoon, mortgagee, notice is hereby given that said assignee of mortgage intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the sale rooms of Will E. Fisher, Magoon Building, corner of Merchant and Alakea streets, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock m. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of Magoon & Peters or J. Lightfoot, attorneys-at-law, Magoon building, corner of Alakea and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, Sept. 11th, 1902.

PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN MORTGAGE.

1. All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Puapuaiki, N. Kona, Island of Hawaii, more particularly described in Royal Patent 6716, L. C. A. 4887, to Thomas Sams, containing an area of 170 acres conveyed to said mortgagors by deed of Oana, dated July 26th, 1883, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in liber 81, page 391, excepting and reserving therefrom all that portion of said lands and premises lying makai of the Government road leading from Kailua to Hohualoa.

2. All those certain pieces of land situate in Haleaha, District of Koolauloa, in said Island of Oahu, and being the same premises descried as Apanas 1, 2 and 3 of L. C. A. 5853 to Kamano, containing an area of 2¼ acres more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to said Miliama Kepe Kahulu by Kaneumi (k), by deed dated June 17th, 1885, and recorded in said office in liber 96, page 169.

2416—Sept. 12, 19, 26 and 30.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Maria L. A. Choy vs. L. A. Choy—Summons. (Stamps.)

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Maui, or his Deputy, or any Constable in the Territory of Hawaii:

You are commanded to summon L. A. Choy, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the June Term thereof, to be holden at Wailuku, Island of Maui, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Maria L. A. Choy, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

And have you then and there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. John W. Kalua, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second circuit, at Wailuku, Maui, this 12th day of May, 1902.

(Sig.) L. R. CROOK,
(Seal.) Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Island of Maui, ss.:—

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause and that the said court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next December, A. D. 1902, Term of this Court.

L. R. CROOK,
Clerk of the Circuit Court, Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. (Seal.)

Sept. 16, 23, 30; Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28.

DYSPEPSIA is caused by imperfect or lack of secretion of gastric juices in the stomach. If this disease is neglected Gastric ulcers appear at a certain stage and slowly eat into the lining of the stomach, poisoning the blood and preventing any nourishment being absorbed from the food. If neglected the end of dyspepsia is death by starvation unless a gnawing ulcer penetrates an artery and causes sudden death by internal hemorrhage. If you are a dyspeptic don't neglect your trouble, don't despair. Try

KICKAPOO SAGWA

A BLESSING TO DYSPEPTICS

It cures this agonizing ailment every time. It purifies the blood, repairs the inroads of this disease upon the tissues of the stomach, increases the secretion of the gastric juices and restores the stomach to its normal healthy state.

"I was a great sufferer from chronic dyspepsia for thirteen years, which finally became so bad that I was unable to work or do any business but Kickapoo Indian Sagwa made a new man of me. It fully restored my health and I can work with entire satisfaction, and deem it a duty to make this known, so that those suffering as I did may use Kickapoo Indian Sagwa and be benefited. I cheerfully recommend it for doing what is claimed of it."—William R. Donahue, Westcott, Nebraska.

There are thousands of others living today who were cured by it. All druggists sell it, $1.00 a bottle; 6 bottles for $5.00. A sample of Sagwa will be sent FREE upon request.

KICKAPOO INDIAN MEDICINE CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.



Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc

Merchant's Metal 'Spanish' Tiles

Ornamental, Storm Proof, Easily Laid

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and owners of first class buildings.

Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated booklet of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE

American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD

Capital, $250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.

Rules and regulations furnished upon application.